The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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C.W. Daniels
McCullagh
College 1901

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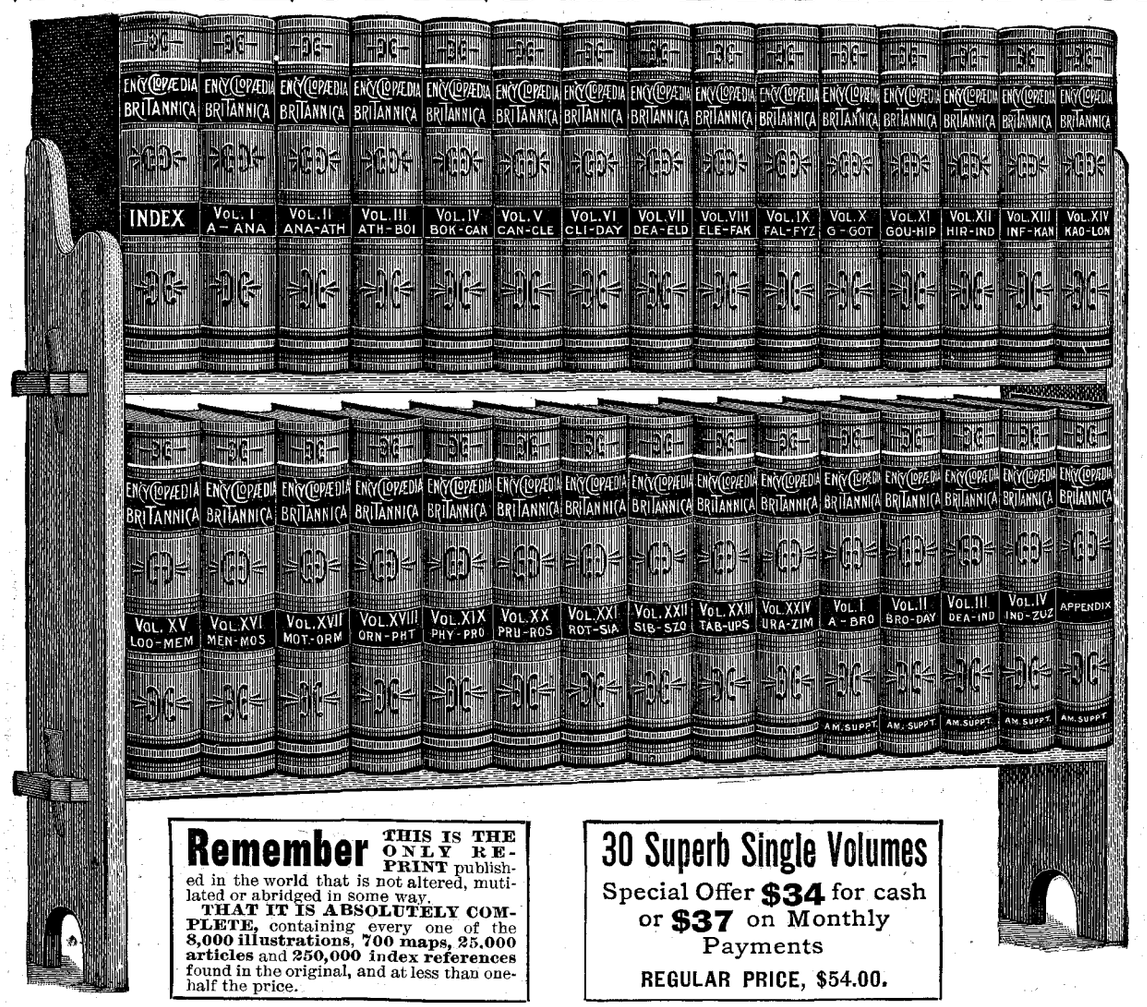

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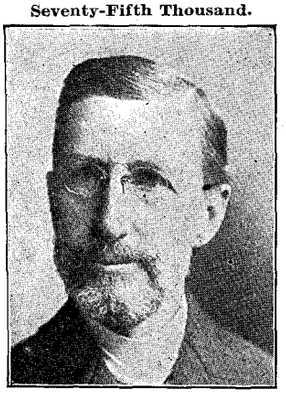

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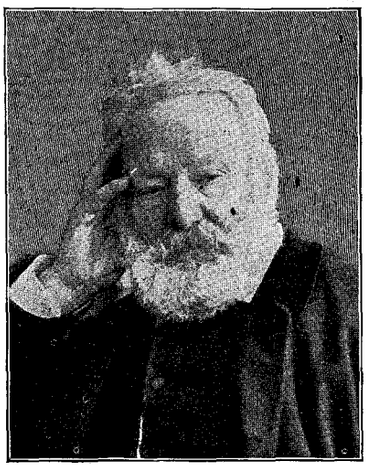

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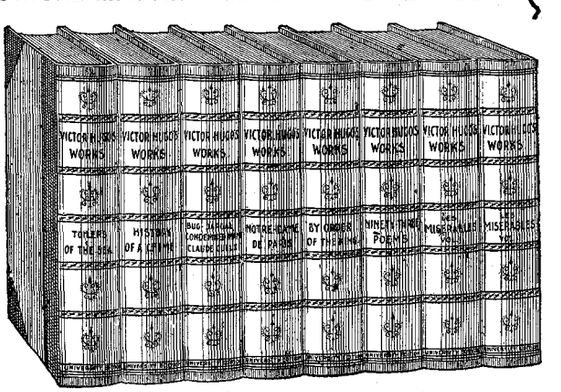

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

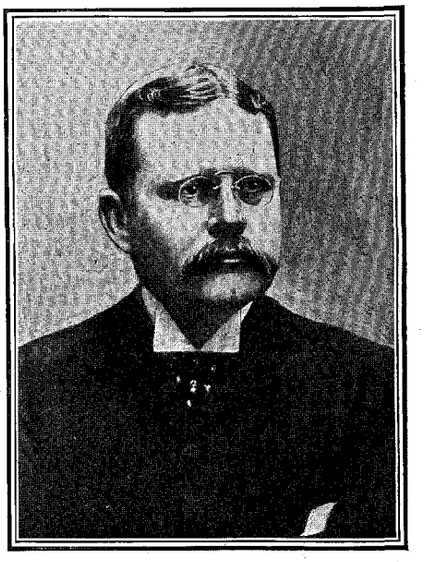
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COAL STRIKE.

ADDITIONAL offers of a ten-per-cent. increase in wages and a reduction in the price of powder, which many independent operators made directly to their men last week, now bring practically all the operators, large and small, into an attitude of concession to the miners, and the press are looking for an early end to the great strike. Notwithstanding the fact that at the time of writing something like 140,000 miners are still out on strike and practically united in supporting President Mitchell and his plea that the union be recognized, a more conciliatory spirit on both sides is being shown, and the hope is widely expressed that a joint conference of miners and operators may succeed in readjusting the questions at issue. In the opinion of the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), the concession of the employers is a liberal one, and this paper asserts that President Mitchell shows a disposition to place "formal recognition of the union above the necessities and welfare of the members of the union." The Scranton *Truth* (Ind.), however, says: "Try as they may to disregard it, the anthracite companies must realize that the Mine Workers' Union is a fact, and if they are sincerely anxious to settle the strike they will deal direct with that organization and bring about a general resumption of work without further delay." The action of the miners at the Markle mines, Jeddo, in inaugurating there a "sympathetic" strike despite the agreement signed by every employee to the effect that all disputes should be submitted to arbitration, meets with hostile criticism in some quarters. Says the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"By insisting upon rigid compliance with the Markle agreement, by advising that it be imitated all through the hard-coal region, Mitchell would have strengthened the cause of the miner, made popular the principle of arbitration, and won the reputation of establishing that principle to settle the existing and all future controversies between miners and their employers in the anthracite region. The comparatively small supply of coal that would have been turned out by the Markle mines would not have relieved the distress of the market appreciably or lessened the impressiveness of the strike. As it is, arbitration has received a setback, the miners have encouraged the notion that they can without much hesitation break a solemn compact when it suits them to reject it."

The well-defined rumors that Senator Hanna and J. Pierpont Morgan have been instrumental in forcing the operators to make concessions have brought the political aspects of the strike into great prominence, the Democratic papers claiming that the Republican managers could not afford to allow the strike to continue. The Denver *News* (Dem.) declares:

"This revolt of 140,000 miners against starvation wages and various forms of tyrannical impositions has fixed the gaze of the entire American people very sharply upon certain phases of McKinley prosperity. . . . No really permanent prosperity can rest upon the degradation of so many thousands of people. No industrial system should be permitted to breed such conditions, they being dangerous to the republic and free institutions. That the American people will come to this conclusion and express their opinions by their ballots in November, no one knows better than Chairman Hanna, and hence the pressure that he is bringing to bear on the coal barons to comply with the miners' demands and put an end to the strike. He is fearful, and justly so, of its effect on the American mind."



JOHN MARKLE,
Whose enlightened treatment of his miners has attracted wide attention.

Much the same view of the matter is taken by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which believes that there is danger of "a precedent full of subversive possibilities" being established. It says:

"If it is made to appear that what an employer will not grant to his men of his own accord, he can be made to grant through party pressure acting in fear of the effects of a strike on the pending election, what will be the character of Presidential contests in the future? . . . Every important election would be seized upon as the occasion for instituting strikes in the nature of blackmail upon the party of prosperity and property. The fear of widespread labor disturbance and resulting disaffection against that party in power would be held over the heads of its leaders to induce an interference with stubborn employers; and thus a Presidential canvass would come to be a general strike on the one hand and a general party effort to buy it off on the other. . . . Almost any settlement is to be welcomed, but such a settlement as this possesses its dangers."

Senator Hanna himself has protested against any political interpretation of his motives. "I do not think the strike shall be

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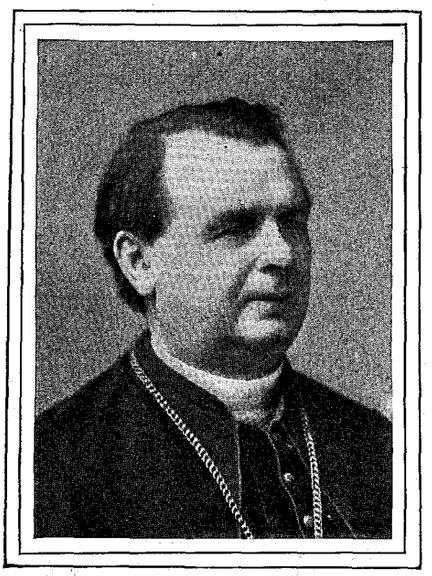

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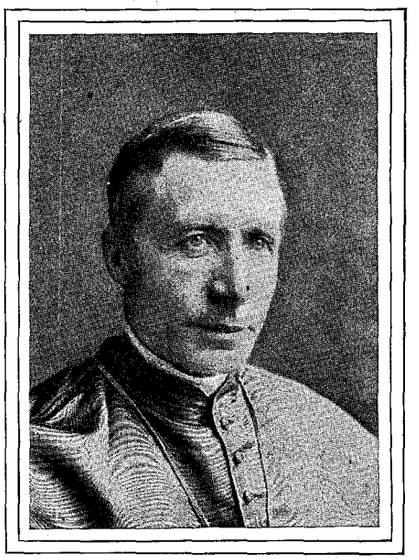

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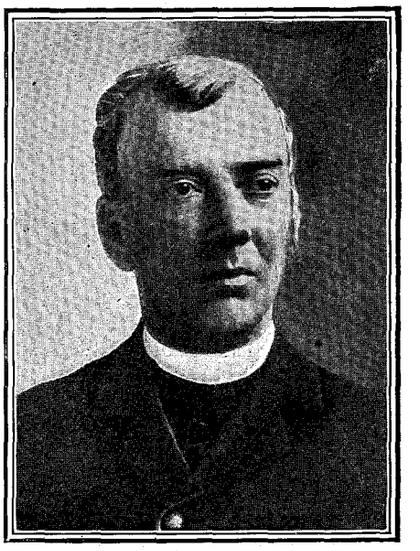

FATHER PHILLIPS,
A Man of Great Power among the Miners.

CATHOLIC CLERGY INTERESTED IN THE STRIKE.

mixed up in party or political questions," he says, "and should not be discussed from a political standpoint." "Poor Mark Hanna has to be responsible for everything!" exclaims the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Ind.). The San Francisco *Chronicle* (Rep.) adds:

"What shall be thought of the condition of the Democratic campaign when party journals have fallen so low as to seize upon the effort of a Republican to end the unhappy condition of affairs now existing in the coal districts as having been inspired by sinister motives for the accomplishment of unworthy ends? It would seem that even the exigencies of a desperate political situation might allow at least tacit recognition that motives of common humanity could actuate even political opponents."

The practical unanimity of the miners in their struggle, says the Chicago *Post* (Rep.), "demonstrates, first, the reality of the grievances complained of; second, the conservatism and sagacity of the leaders, who have discouraged all attempts at lawlessness and enlisted public sympathy on the side of the strikers; and, third, the utter futility of fighting concerted action on the part of labor in these days of consolidation and combination." The orderliness with which the strike has been conducted is commended by several papers, and the Deseret *News* (Ind.) pays a tribute to the sobriety of the miners. "Disorder is generally due to the influence of the saloon," it says; "when the workingmen are sober, they will not indulge in riots." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) declares:

"When one considers the mixed mass of the miners, how many of them are ignorant foreigners, the general maintenance of order is remarkable, and if the spirit that seems to be directing affairs is able to continue the direction, and the men can sustain themselves, there may be hope of victory. It would be a victory worthy of rejoicing, indeed. Business sense, the sense of fair play and moral influences, are on the side of the men. . . .

"If the American people are in earnest in their claim that corporations and combinations are seizing the means of living and oppressing the people, are amassing fortunes at the expense of all, here is an opportunity to make a beginning. The genius of the time is certainly capable of passing laws that will reach the situation. It is a confession of weakness to say that a combination of railroads may do as these railroads are doing with the anthracite coal industry, and yet that all the remainder of the 75,000,000 people can not devise laws sufficient to break the monopoly."

A very different view of the strike is that taken by Henry Loomis Nelson, a special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), who writes from the field of trouble as follows:

"We have in this strike, as its main feature, the attempt of outsiders [that is, miners of *bituminous* coal, who constitute, according to Mr. Nelson, a large majority of the members of the miners' union] to manage the affairs of the anthracite coal companies. Taking shrewd advantage of a Presidential campaign for his purpose, Mitchell has undertaken to bring the coal business of America under the control of his organization. In order to accomplish his object, he has tried to dictate the relations that shall exist between employers and employed in a business of which he is ignorant. With the aid of foreigners, few of whom speak our language, he has driven tens of thousands of miners from their daily employment, and denied them the right to earn a living. He has threatened the country with high prices for fuel, and, in consequence, the poor with misery and suffering. He has driven some good men out of the country, and others out of this region to the soft-coal fields of the West. . . . It is the story of an exercise of tyranny which may truly be called brutal, the easy success of which, for a time at least, makes one wonder if personal liberty is still deemed in this country the precious possession which it was when Americans gave their lives for it."

The following facts relating to the coal regions are from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):

"The anthracite coal-field of Pennsylvania, now the fighting-ground of probably the greatest industrial conflict of modern times, comprises less than 490 square miles, and yet it has about 325 mines, whose annual production is about 54,500,000 long tons. These mines give employment to over 142,000 men and boys, over 91,000 of whom are engaged in work outside the mines proper.

"Coal was discovered in eastern Pennsylvania a short time prior to the opening of the present century. The first mine of any importance was opened at Summit Hill by the Lehigh Company, at the close of the first quarter of this century. A great impetus was given to the industry by the completion of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about 1842. . . .

"Since 1849 there have been six strikes in the anthracite region of this State, and every one of them failed to secure what the miners demanded. In 1849 they struck for an increase in wages; in 1868, for the enforcement of the state eight-hour law; in 1870-71, the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts only struck against a reduction in wages; in 1875, the miners in these two districts again became idle, during which time there was much rioting and bloodshed, it being the period of the 'Molly Maguires'; in 1887-88, a strike was inaugurated against the Lehigh and later

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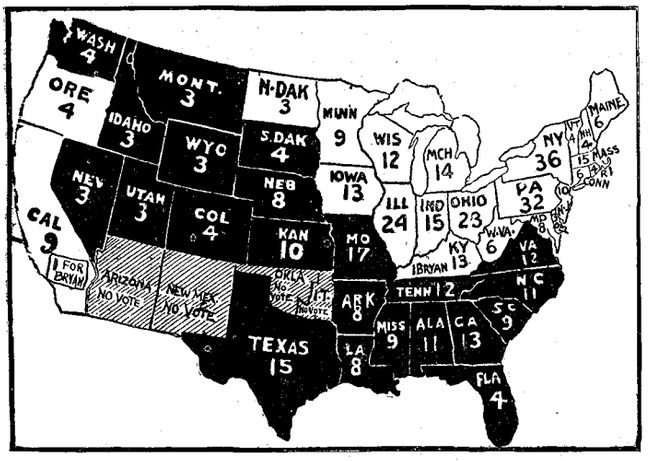
the Reading Company, and in 1897, the last strike up to the present one, only the Lehigh district miners quit work."

WHO WILL BE ELECTED?

THE campaign has now reached the stage where the newspapers and political managers feel called upon to predict results. The Republican national committee, accordingly, gave out a statement last week in which, after saying that they have "watched the situation with the utmost care," and have "desired to avoid misleading the public in any way," they admit that Bryan will carry the eleven Southern States. All the rest they consider doubtful or safely Republican except Indiana, which is regarded as too doubtful even for the doubtful column, and is omitted entirely. The committee finds that 266 electoral



HOW THE STATES VOTED IN 1896.

McKinley States, white; Bryan States, black. Total vote, 447; Necessary to a choice, 224.

votes are incontestably Republican, 42 more than will be necessary to reelect McKinley. The day after this Republican estimate was given out, Vice-Chairman Johnson, of the Democratic national committee, issued a forecast, animated, it may be supposed, by an equal desire "to avoid misleading the public in any way," and showing that Mr. Bryan will probably poll 326 electoral votes (102 more than enough to elect him), while Mr. McKinley will carry only the New England States, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Oregon, with a total of 88. If one believes all that one reads in the papers, the conclusion is irresistible that both the above estimates are correct! The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) says, for example, that "not since the Greeley campaign of 1872 have there been so many foreshadowings of a Presidential candidate's defeat, far in advance of election, as there are of Bryan's defeat to-day," while the Salt Lake *Herald* (Dem.) says that "predictions of victory for Bryan are being made by all returning travelers from the East. Even stanch Republicans tell the same tale, tho with manifest regret and sometimes with almost tearful sadness, as with prophetic vision they behold the lost federal loaves and fishes."

Turning from these estimates made by professedly partizan papers and committees, however, perhaps the most valuable forecast is one that appears in the New York *Herald* (Ind.). It says:

"*The Herald*, in order to ascertain the drift of the campaign, has had men at work in all the States that have been considered doubtful. Careful inquiry has been made in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kansas, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and the Pacific-coast States. Investigations of conditions in New York State have also been made with a view of testing the Democratic claim that this State is doubtful. There are no signs on the surface to indicate that New York is doubtful. Nothing short of a political revolution can give it to Bryan, and nothing portends such a revolution at this stage of the campaign.

"According to *The Herald's* correspondents, McKinley will hold all the States he carried in 1896 excepting Maryland and Kentucky, which show an inclination to go for Bryan, and Indiana, which is doubtful and is the scene of a desperate political conflict.

"Bryan, on the other hand, will hold the States he had in 1896, with the exception of Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Washington, which are reported reasonably certain to cast their electoral votes for McKinley, and Idaho and Montana, which are conceded to be doubtful.

"The best information obtainable is that the Republicans have no chance whatever to carry Missouri, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, which they are claiming, and that the Democrats have an equally hopeless prospect in their efforts to break into the States of New York, New Jersey, or Connecticut. . . . . .

"Mr. Bryan has only fairly started on his speaking campaign. He has great faith in his persuasive eloquence, and expects to set the earth on fire this month. David B. Hill says Bryan is going to steadily grow in strength and will be elected. What are apparently reliable estimates at present may have to be revised after Bryan's Eastern tour.

"As shown by the table below, 258 electoral votes seem to be assured to the President, only 13 less than he received in 1896, with Idaho, Indiana and Montana doubtful. Mr. Bryan seems to be assured of only 168 votes, 8 less than he received in 1896.

States.	Probable Vote in 1900.		Doubtful.	Vote in 1896.	
	McKinley.	Bryan		McKinley	Bryan
Alabama	..	11	..	..	11
Arkansas	..	8	..	..	8
California	9	..	..	8	1
Colorado	..	4	..	.	4
Connecticut	6	..	..	6	..
Delaware	3	..	..	3	..
Florida	..	4	..	..	4
Georgia	..	13	..	..	13
Idaho	..	..	3	.	3
Illinois	24	..	..	24	..
Indiana	.	.	15	15	..
Iowa	13	..	..	13	.
Kansas	10	..	.	..	10
Kentucky	..	13	.	12	1
Louisiana	..	8	..	..	8
Maine	6	..	..	6	.
Maryland	..	8	..	8	..
Massachusetts	15	..	..	15	..
Michigan	14	..	..	14	..
Minnesota	9	..	..	9	..
Mississippi	..	9	..	..	9
Missouri	..	17	..	..	17
Montana	..	..	3	..	3
Nebraska	..	8	..	..	8
Nevada	..	3	..	..	3
New Hampshire	4	..	..	4	..
New Jersey	10	..	..	10	..
New York	36	..	..	36	..
North Carolina	..	11	..	..	11
North Dakota	3	..	..	3	..
Ohio	23	..	..	23	..
Oregon	4	..	..	4	..
Pennsylvania	32	..	..	32	..
Rhode Island	4	..	..	4	..
South Carolina	..	9	..	..	9
South Dakota	4	..	..	..	4
Tennessee	..	12	..	..	12
Texas	..	15	..	..	15
Utah	..	3	..	..	3
Vermont	4	..	..	4	..
Virginia	..	12	..	..	12
Washington	4	..	..	..	4
West Virginia	6	..	..	6	..
Wisconsin	12	..	..	12	..
Wyoming	3	..	..	..	3
Totals	258	168	21	271	176

"Bryan to win must knock the apparently solid Republican column literally to pieces. Even should he carry all the 'doubtful' States, including Indiana, and Illinois, West Virginia, and add Delaware to his list, he would have only 222 electoral votes, or five less than a majority of the Electoral College. This indicates that to be elected Bryan must carry New York."

Practically the same view is taken by the strongly Democratic *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans. It says:

"We confess that we do not easily see how Mr. Bryan is to obtain the necessary 224 votes without the aid of New York. A

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good deal of talk has been going forward about the probability that a number of the Northwestern States, including Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will vote the Democratic ticket this year; and, of course, if these four States were to go for Bryan, the aid of New York's vote could be dispensed with by the Democrats. But we see not the shadow of a reason for expecting any one of the quartette to go Democratic, any more than for expecting Iowa or Pennsylvania or Massachusetts to go Democratic. . . . . .

"With New York, therefore, Bryan has an excellent chance of being elected; without it, his prospects are gloomy."

The accompanying map showing how the States voted in 1896 is reproduced from the Philadelphia *Press*.

THE COST OF CRIME.

FEW people, perhaps, will be prepared to hear that the criminal classes cost this country more than $600,000,000 every year. Yet this is the estimate of Mr. Eugene Smith, a New York lawyer, who sustained this conclusion in a valuable and suggestive paper read before the recent congress of the National Prison Association in Cleveland. "This vast sum," he says, "exceeding the value of the entire cotton crop of the United States, exceeding the value of the entire wheat crop of the United States . . . is all of it sheer spoliation, without any compensating consideration or benefit, a terrifying incubus upon the industry and prosperity of the people."

A third of this great total represents money raised by taxation and paid from the public treasury. "There is hardly any item of public expenditure," says Mr. Smith, "that is not directly or indirectly enlarged by reason of the existence of crime, or that would not be diminished if crime could be exterminated." The executive department of government is bound to be largely concerned with the preparation of penal statutes, the erection and regulation of penal institutions, etc. The judicial department of government, which in many cases has jurisdiction over both civil and criminal cases, is put to incomparably greater expense in criminal than in civil trials, for the expenses in civil cases are borne by individual litigants, whereas in criminal cases the expense of prosecution must be borne by the Government, and in some cases (as in the recent Molineux trial in New York) amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The standing army itself, continues Mr. Smith, is largely necessary in this country in order to protect the community against any possible criminal combination, and that is the only service which it is called upon to perform in times of peace. Speaking of charity and of the quarter of a million inmates of almshouses, asylums, and benevolent institutions, Mr. Smith says that "crime, more than all other causes combined, has operated to crowd these public institutions."

Taking the city and county of New York as an example, it is found that over $20,000,000 was spent during 1899 in the repression and correction of crime, out of a total expenditure of about $90,000,000. This means a crime taxation of $6 *per capita*. An analysis of San Francisco's budget shows an average of $5 *per capita*. In smaller cities, the average is about $3.50 *per capita*. With these averages as a basis, Mr. Smith calculates that $1 per inhabitant in the "open country" is a conservative estimate. He continues:

"We thus reach at last the final computation of the annual cost of crime taxation in the United States in the following summary:

City and county taxation chargeable to crime, 30,000,000 inhabitants of cities at *per capita* rate of $3.50	$105,000,000
Town and county taxation chargeable to crime, 45,000,000 inhabitants of the open country at *per capita* rate of $1.00	45,000,000
Federal and state taxation chargeable to crime, not less than	50,000,000
Total	$200,000,000

"Consider for a moment the portentous significance of this conclusion. It makes crime by far the largest factor with which political economy has to deal; it greatly exceeds in amount every other object of public expenditure, except only that of our military establishment in time of war. The item that most nearly approaches it is the cost of public education, the expenditures for which throughout the whole United States amounted, according to the census of 1890, to $139,000,000."

This outlay of $200,000,000 represents an expenditure only in prevention and correction of crime. It does not take into account at all the immediate and necessary results of criminal wrongdoing. Mr. Smith admits that "no possible statistics can itemize all losses sustained through acts of forgery or arson or theft, and any attempt to compute those losses directly must be fragmentary and conjectural"; but, he adds, "statistics based on a broad induction" show that the average habitual criminal realizes from his spoliations at least $1,600 a year. This is the figure named by a committee of criminal experts before the Prison Association of New York, and it is confirmed by the independent investigations of Recorder Hill, of Birmingham, England. Mr. Smith considers this estimate "incontestably conservative."

The next question involved is the number of habitual criminals in this country. He declares:

"Their census has never been taken. It is probable that a free invitation issue by the Government to all habitual criminals to enroll themselves as such would not meet with a hearty response; and such compulsory registration as has been effected by 'rogues' galleries' and otherwise affords meager data. The number of prisoners in confinement in the United States at the present time is not far from 100,000; of this total, instinctive and habitual criminals are estimated by the best authorities to compose from forty to fifty per cent. . . . . .

"The numerical ratio of criminals out of prison to those in prison has been variously estimated; some authorities have asserted that there are ten times, others that there are five times, as many criminals at large as there are in prison. If we adopt the latter and more conservative estimate, it will give the total number of criminals at large in the United States, 500,000; and of these at least one half, or 250,000, must be taken to be habitual criminals, criminals who make a living by crime. . . . . .

"Two hundred and fifty thousand criminals, at $1,600 each, represent an aggregate annual income of $400,000,000. Add to this the yearly taxation caused by crime of $200,000,000, and it gives the enormous total of $600,000,000."

But, after all, the measurement of crime by monetary standards is utterly inadequate. Mr. Smith concludes:

"The social and moral aspects of crime infinitely transcend its financial phases. Crime is waging a ceaseless war not only against all property, but against all law, all government, against civilization itself. All that we hold dear and all that makes life worth living is at stake; all is dependent upon the forces that keep crime under. Nations and civilizations that can be compared with those of the modern world have flourished in the past and have become extinct. . . . Crime is now working with the same fierce activity that it has ever shown from the beginning, disintegrating nations and subverting civilizations. If the time shall ever come in this country when crime shall break down the barriers that oppose it and gain supremacy over the forces that hold it in check, then the United States will be doomed to destruction as certain and as utter as that which overwhelmed the ancient civilizations of Rome and Greece, of Assyria and Egypt and Chaldæa, and which now threatens Turkey and China. There is one differentiating fact in our favor, and in it lies for us the only hope for the future; it is the vitalizing and regenerative energy of Christianity."

Revival of American Shipping.—"Abundant and indubitable facts point toward the promising future of American ship-building," says George E. Walsh in *Science and Industry* (October). "Every shipyard on the Atlantic and Pacific to-day is busy, and it is impossible to place new contracts for a vessel anywhere in this country. Within the next six months a large

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fleet of ocean steamers, coasters, wooden ships, and war-ships, will be launched. This is not a matter of guesswork or of prophecy, but is an actual fact, based on the returns of the different ship-building plants and the investigations of the commissioner of navigation. . . . There are fifty war-vessels, of an aggregate displacement of 140,813 tons, in the course of construction or under contract in the various seacoast shipyards, and, besides these, Congress has authorized six other war-ships, of 76,500 tons displacement, the contracts for which have not yet been let. . . . On the Pacific coast, the large steamers in the course of construction represent an immense tonnage in the aggregate. For the Hawaiian trade alone there are four steamers on the stocks with an aggregate gross tonnage of 26,500. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has two large steamers partly finished, and the International Navigation Company has two more, while the Oceanic Steamship Company (Spreckels) have three building. On the Atlantic coast there are three large steamers in the yards for the Cuban trade. These ten steamers represent over 81,000 gross tons, and they do not include the new coasting traders. There are over forty-five vessels of the latter class in course of construction or under contract in this country, and as their gross total tonnage is over 76,000, their average size must be decidedly larger than the average coaster built in former days. In this list are included some small vessels of not much more than local importance, and their small size increases the average capacity for the larger number of big ships. The large four- and five-masted sailing-vessels are in great demand, and one at least is being built of 5,500 tons and with six masts."

BETTER OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

THE apparent change last week in the Kaiser's attitude toward China is believed by most of the American press to mark the beginning of a new and more hopeful stage in the treatment of the Chinese question. "The prospect for maintaining an effective and, moreover, a just concert of the powers in China," the New York *Times* believes, "is now almost unclouded." Germany, Great Britain, and the United States seem to be agreed to let the Chinese Government punish those guilty of instigating the Boxer outrages, the foreign ministers in China to make sure that the Chinese who are punished are really the guilty ones, and that the punishment is adequate. Russia and France offer no objection to this program, and, it is believed, will join in carrying it out. These two powers propose in addition, however, that the shipment of arms into China be prohibited hereafter, that China pay an indemnity and give guaranties for future good behavior, that the Taku forts be razed, and that the powers maintain a permanent military line of communication between Peking and the sea.

THE SHADE: "Beware, William! Remember Liliuokalani!"
—*The Washington Times.*

The official proclamation by the Chinese Government that Prince Tuan and the other guilty officials have been degraded and will be punished is widely accepted as evidence that China is now more disposed to deal with the responsible parties as their offenses deserve. "It proves, moreover, thinks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "that the reactionaries have been overthrown and that in future negotiations for peace we shall have to deal not with the Boxer element, but with friendly statesmen of the type of the Southern viceroys and Minister Wu." The Washington *Star* calls for the dethronement of the Empress-Dowager. It says:

HEADS OR TAELS?
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

"The punishment problem has thus far been the most serious factor in the case. It is, however, only one feature of the reforms which must be forced upon China to guarantee the future. There must yet come adjustments of the governmental responsibilities, involving such changes in the organization as to establish the Emperor as the responsible head. It is the hope of the Western world, apart from selfish considerations, that the punishments themselves will in large measure clear the way to such an establishment. The deposition of the Empress-Dowager from her position as guardian of the throne must be secured by some means or other before China's accountability and reliability will meet the requirements of civilization."

The deposition of the Empress-Dowager is, indeed, believed by many papers to be a necessary precaution for the future. Says the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

"She is the evil genius of China. As long as she is permitted to remain on the throne or near it, reform in the government is impossible. This has been the uniform experience of the past. The difficulties in the way of such a step are great, as the Chinese are said to be devoted to her and all the unprogressive elements in the nation are at her beck and call, but nothing short of her deposition promises any permanent peace. The powers now have the whip-hand with large numbers of troops in China or available for transportation there, and the Chinese Government seems fully aware of this. A prompt and vigorous policy of insistance upon the restoration of the Emperor could hardly fail of success, and then the way would be clear for progressive government. Not otherwise."

The press still refuse to give up the idea that the Czar is preparing to take a large slice of the Chinese empire, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. Even the conservative *Army and Navy Journal* observes that "Russia is evidently disposed to make the most of the opportunity offered to her by the disturbances in China. Her present attitude accords with her tradi-

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tional policy of commingled friendliness and severity." This feeling is not dispelled by a table just issued by the Military Information Bureau of the War Department in Washington, showing that Russia has nearly as many troops in China as all the other powers combined, and has enough more on the way to swell her force to an army of 150,000 men, an army that will vastly overshadow any other force in the far East, and which will not have to depend on a naval force to keep open its line of communications, as every other foreign force in China has to do. Here is the table:

FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA.

	Men.	Guns.
Austria-Hungary	288	2
France	5,378	37
Germany—In Pe-chi-li	15,150	44
" At Shanghai.	450	..
Great Britain—In Pe-chi-li	6,964	25
Great Britain—At Shanghai	2,000	..
Italy	1,000	53
Japan	22,573	..
Russia—In Pe-chi-li	11,755	44
" In Manchuria.	37,000	104
United States	5,606	17
Total	108,166	326

FOREIGN TROOPS EN ROUTE.

	Men.	Guns.
France	10,100	34
Italy	2,000	..
Russia	105,000	138
Germany	7,500	..
Total	124,500	172

POLITICAL UTTERANCES OF PROMINENT MEN.

THE campaign four years ago was notable for its changes in the political alinement of state and national leaders. The campaign this year has not furnished as yet nearly as large a number of surprises, but it has not been devoid of them by any manner of means. One of the earliest and most important of the changes this year was that of Carl Schurz, who four years ago was emphatic in opposition to Mr. Bryan and free silver, and is now equally emphatic in support of Mr. Bryan and anti-

THE POLITICAL LOCHINVAR.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

imperialism. One of the latest of these surprises is furnished by Andrew Carnegie, who, tho also opposed to Mr. Bryan in 1896, was expected, by reason of his strong views against "imperialism," to follow Mr. Schurz's example, but who comes out instead in support of the President. Among other well-known men who have contributed in this way to the interest of the contest may be mentioned Senator William M. Stewart, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, and ex-Controller of the Currency James H. Eckels, who have arrayed themselves in support of President McKinley; E. L. Godkin, former editor of *The Evening Post* (New York), and Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, who is for neither McKinley nor Bryan; and ex-Secretary of the Treasury George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of State Richard Olney, Senator Wellington, ex-Secretary Wilson, and Bourke Cockran, all of whom opposed Mr. Bryan four years ago and are now supporting him because of the issue of "imperialism."

The utterances of Mr. Olney, Mr. Wilson, and Senator Wellington have already received attention in our columns. Carefully written statements have recently been published from Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Schurz, and Mr. Godkin. Mr. Carnegie's takes the form of a magazine article in *The North American Review* (October). He argues earnestly against the policy of "imperialism," commending the Democratic platform and candidate for their position on that. But on casting up all the pros and cons, believing that "free silver" as a question for discussion is a "back number," but dwelling upon the danger of the "insidious attacks upon the Supreme Court" made in the Democratic platform, he concludes that President McKinley at present "stands for war and violence abroad, but Mr. Bryan stands for these scourges at home." He goes on:

"Whatever Democrats may urge in explanation, or as to the literal meaning of the words employed, the fact remains that an attack is made in the platform of a political party upon a decision of the Supreme Court, the highest and grandest of all human tribunals the world has ever seen, and which, being undermined, there remains only civil disorder. It is not possible to support a party whose platform contains such an attack; better, far better, continue for a time the wrongful effort to force our government upon the Filipinos, in total disregard of republican ideas, than fail to repel this covert attack upon the reign of law at home. . . . . .

"We all fear, and have a right to fear, that with a reputation for devotion to principle akin to that earned by Lincoln, Mr. Bryan would support and try to enforce his convictions. This means a President, with all the influence a President has in Senate and House, which is generally potent, determined by every means in his power to throw the exchanges of the country into chaos. We can not be a party to aid his elevation to power, strongly as we approve his true Americanism as far as imperialism goes, or deeply as his character and ability have impressed us. An earnest, honest man in the wrong is more to be dreaded than the average politician, who changes with the wind. Mr. Bryan is much too earnest, too sincere and true to be entrusted with power, filled as he is with ideas subversive of economic laws, and of the laws upon which our complex human society rests."

Mr. Carnegie notes that President McKinley's first judgments on great national questions like the acquisition of the Philippines and the treatment of Porto Rico have been correct, but that he has yielded to unwise advisers. The President, he believes, "gives foundation for the hope that during his second term, with the people at his back, he will show increased and justifiable confidence in his own conclusions. He would be his own wisest counselor, if he had a proper estimate of his own remarkable insight and faculty for grasping at once the true bearing of public affairs."

Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, who was chairman of the national Democratic committee in the Tilden-Hayes campaign, has written a letter that was made public last week. Most of it is devoted to combating the free-silver theories of Mr. Bryan; and his conclusion is that not only because of this issue but because of other issues in the Democratic platform, the safety of the country demands the reelection of President McKinley. He writes:

"The party which calls itself Democratic is in reality Populistic, and based upon doctrines which, if carried into effect, would

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produce political anarchy. No doubt you are familiar with Taine's 'History of the French Revolution.' In the second volume, entitled 'Democracy,' you will find all the heresies of the Chicago platform practically announced, and the dreadful consequences of striving to put these false doctrines into operation are recorded in language which should become the text for all political education.

"It seems, therefore, that there is no longer any room for doubt as to the course which should be taken by men who believe in true Democracy and desire to preserve its principles for the benefit of those who are to come after us. We are compelled by every consideration of honor, of duty, and of interest to repudiate Bryanism and all that it represents. . . . I do not see how a Democrat who is true to the interests of Democracy can in the present exigency take any other course than to vote for the Republican ticket."

Mr. Schurz has been actively expressing his views on the stump and in the press for a number of weeks. He is still opposed as strongly as ever to free silver, but in a written speech delivered in Cooper Union last week he had this to say in comparison of the two issues which the rival party managers are striving to make paramount:

"While the money question was the paramount issue four years ago, we never admitted that it must remain the paramount question always; or that, however important sound money is to the economic interests, as well as to the character, of the nation, there may not be other things of even more vital moment; or that a party representing sound money may do things ever so obnoxious to good morals or good policy, and still rightfully exact our support under all circumstances. In my correspondence with Secretary Gage I have shown I think, that the dangers to our present monetary system are by no means as threatening now as zealous partizanship represents them, and that we may freely act upon the question of imperialism without serious peril to our standard of value. I candidly believe so. But I frankly declare that even if the dangers so luridly depicted by the imperialists really existed, my position in the present crisis would be the same.

"He would not have been counted a good American patriot who, at the time of the American Revolution, had abandoned the cause of liberty and independence on account of the disastrous viciousness of the Continental money, or who, during our civil war, had given up the cause of liberty and union because its defense brought on the dangerous issue of irredeemable paper dollars, or other economic perils; or who, at either of those periods, had forsaken either of those causes for the reason that the men in position of leadership might hold obnoxious opinions or be inclined to do unwelcome things with regard to other matters.

"I can not agree with some esteemed friends, who think that the struggle against imperialism should now be suspended, and that those in power should be kept there in order to avoid other troublesome risks."

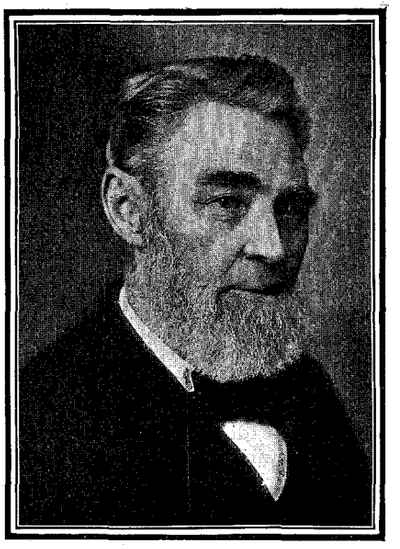
Mr. Godkin's views are set forth in a letter to *The Evening Post*, and tho he expresses a decided preference for Mr. Bryan over President McKinley, he considers neither of them fit for the Presidency, and leaves the reader to infer that he will vote for neither. He writes:

"I confess I do not greatly care which is elected, so sure am I that things will go on under Bryan, if it be Bryan, very much as they go on under McKinley to-day. I think the people will put up with from Bryan very much what they put up with from McKinley. There is no denying that McKinley has committed a class of faults unknown to former Presidents. He has disregarded the Constitution by annexing foreign provinces without the authority of law. He has employed 65,000 Americans to massacre foreigners who had done him no injury, and to destroy their homes. He has declared war, without notice, upon a friendly people, to whom he had first promised peace and cooperation. He has allowed his subordinate officers to denounce the organic law which created them, as worn-out and of no effect. He has, in fact, done all the things which usually precede a *coup d'état*, whether under Julius Cæsar or Louis Napoleon, and, what is unheard of in history, he has secured a Congress in connivance with him. I consider any man who has not done these things as more fit for the Presidency than McKinley, even if that other man were considered capable of doing them."

Other men whose views are being made conspicuous in the papers are Mayor S. M. Jones, of Toledo (formerly a Republican-Socialist, who polled 106,721 votes last year as an independent candidate for governor of Ohio), who has indorsed Bryan; and Frank Monnet, formerly Republican attorney-general of Ohio, who does the same.

In the journalistic field, the most noteworthy event of last week was the declaration of the Philadelphia *Times* for Bryan. *The Times* supported McKinley in 1896 and since then until a few months ago, when it began a strong opposition to imperialism, which culminated on Monday of last week in a direct declaration for the Democratic ticket. The Republican press have hitherto professed to regard Boston as the stronghold of anti-imperialism, but if the opinions of a city are shaped or reflected by the editorial pages of its press, Boston must surrender that distinction to Philadelphia. Boston has not a newspaper that opposes expansion, while in Philadelphia *The Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) and *The North American* (Rep.) have strong anti-imperialistic leanings, and *The Record* (Ind. Dem.) and *The Times* (Dem.) diametrically oppose the President's policy.

The Georgia Election.—The chief significance of the state election in Georgia last week was the indication that the Populist Party in that State, which polled a vote of over 85,000 in 1896 and over 50,000 in 1898, has ceased to be formidable. In last week's election Colonel Traylor, the Populist candidate for governor, polled less than 25,000 votes. The Atlanta correspondent of the New York *Sun* says: "In all the precincts of Lagrange and West Point put together Colonel Traylor received only eight votes. The indications are that the counties of Harrison, Glascock, Franklin, Forsyth, Chattahoochee, McDuffie, Oconee, and Lincoln have gone Populist or partly so. In these communities as well as in a score of others the real battle for party supremacy was fought; and for every one carried by the Populists where the issue was in doubt the Democrats have captured two." Governor Candler (Dem.), who was reelected by about 65,000 majority, has been widely commended for his administration of affairs. The Atlanta *Constitution* says: "Under his splendid administration of state affairs the Democratic Party in the State has become stronger than it has been since the war."



GOV. ALLEN D. CANDLER.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE man whose political job is in jeopardy always develops a great anxiety about the old flag.—*The Chicago Record.*

LI HUNG CHANG: "You come late, Count." Count von Waldersee: "Yes, but I'll stay long enough to make up for that."—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

PEACE negotiations with China have progressed to that point where all that remains to be done is to decide to do something.—*The Baltimore American.*

AN EXCEPTION: "There's one thing about this glorious country. Every man in it has a chance to be President." "Not every man." "Yes, sir!" "No, sir! There's Bryan."—*Life.*

GUILTY PARTY FOUND.—We may now expect to hear at any time that it was the Republican Party which put the coal under the ground where capital could control the means of securing it.—*The Los Angeles Times.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN TURKISH LITERATURE.

THE literature of modern Turkey is the least known of all national literatures of Europe. All the more welcome, therefore, is the information gathered by a German Orientalist on this subject, and published in the scientific supplement of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 193). It appears that in politics the Young Turk movement, which seeks to modernize the Ottoman empire, is the object of the most bitter persecution on the part of the Government. The Young Turk leaders have been banished and are now compelled to manage their propaganda from Paris and other Western centers. The same movement in literature, however, has as yet encountered no opposition, but has in recent years been flourishing to a phenomenal degree. In the garb of poetry and fiction it has been permitted to combat not a few of the leading strongholds of conservatism. We condense as follows from the *Allgemeine Zeitung:*

It was about a generation ago that a reaction set in against the conservative tendencies in Turkish literature, and the new school that issued from this reaction has been remarkably prolific, especially in fiction that has a pronounced modern tendency, and advocates ideas more and more in harmony with Western standards.

The first and most popular of these modern Turkish writers is Achmed Midhat, who has been exceptionally prolific in various departments of literature. His teachers were the writers of modern French fiction, and some of his best work consists in translations or adaptations from the French. His most popular novel is "Hassan the Sailor," an adaptation of Alexandre Dumas's "Count of Monte Christo." His "Moral Stories," which also have been very widely circulated, are based on Voltaire, Fénelon, Lafontaine, and other French writers. Not a few of his writings are, however, entirely original. "The Angel on Earth" is a picture of modern life in Constantinople. In his "Wonders of the World," Midhat describes for his people the impressions which a journey to England makes on a Turk. Nor are humorous productions wanting in the list of his works. "Plato Bey and Rakim Effendi" is a humorous description of the life and doings of the Turkish capital. Under the title of "Interesting Stories," the author has published a collection of shorter stories, several of which, such as "The Marriage," "Always Hungry," and "Youth" are classical productions. Several of these stories are radical in tone, and one of them, "The Marriage," strikes at the marriage customs of Turkey. Singularly enough, a German woman by the name of Helena Böhlan, a convert to Mohammedanism and an inmate of a Turkish harem, has written a novel entitled "Half Animal," which is in opposition to Midhat's story, being an eulogy of Turkish marriage life.

Next in importance to Achmed Midhat stands Muallim Nadshi, whose collection of shorter sketches and stories, entitled "Sumbule," is in part known to Europeans through a German translation. He writes in both prose and poetry, and is a writer especially conspicuous for his simplicity and grace.

Sami Bey is the author of a famous lexicographical work, and has also been a successful writer of fiction. His leading book of this kind is entitled "Tilat's and Finot's Love," which is generally regarded as one of the most brilliant specimens of modern Turkish fiction. It is a characteristic picture of Turkish life, and is also a bitter arraignment of the Turkish marriage customs.

Sezaji's best known work is a humorous story, descriptive of the tyranny which a wife exercises over her husband. His collection of stories, entitled "Little Things," contains a number of good stories characteristic of Turkish life. He also has treated the marriage question in a work called "The Wedding," the radical tendency of which is less pronounced.

Another prominent prose writer is Mustafa Reshid, whose leading work is "A Maiden's Guilt," a description of high social life in Western Europe. Theatrical pieces are not lacking. Kemal's "Fatherland" and "Silistria" are psychologically the most interesting, while Hussamedin's "Intrigue" belongs to lighter comedy, and Mehmed Rifat's "Customs" has a didactic purpose. One of the most recent additions to Turkish dramatic literature is a translation of Schiller's "The Nephew as Uncle" done by a German named Bolland, a convert to Islam.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS OMAR KHAYYÁM OR ANDREW LANG THE BORE?

MR. ANDREW LANG, who has been surnamed "the omniscient," and who is commonly taken as representing the literary aristocrat and exquisite in contemporary letters, has lately pronounced judgment against the present popular worship of Omar Khayyám. The Persian poet, he writes in disgust, is "chattered about, written about, translated, illustrated, dined over, poetized about," to an extent which would be rather excessive perhaps even "if Omar were Homer." His admirers "run about cackling like a hen which has laid an egg, and *why* hens do this, alone of animals, let Darwinians explain," suggests Mr. Lang sagely. Omar's admirers, in fact, make his name a burden to the flesh. He writes (in *The Critic*, September):

"The really sad thing about Omar I take to be this: he is becoming a kind of shibboleth of cheap culture; a short cut to literary taste. Many enraged Omarites know nothing of Homer, and, I fear, uncommonly little of Sophocles; greater poets than the Anglo-Persians. There is no Homer dining-club; no Sophocles society; no eternal chatter about these poets. So much the better, of course; but one must keep repeating that a passion for Omar does not suffice for literary salvation. Long ago, Omar was a favorite of a very few persons. Mr. John Addington Symonds gave me a copy, nearly thirty years ago, which some one had given to him, and which I was to hand on to another, as I did. I remember that he, or a friend, was on board a ship in which an American commercial traveler was a fellow passenger. He seemed indifferent to literature, but was heard murmuring a quatrain of FitzGerald's which at once established a kind of freemasonry between him and the English admirer. These were 'early days,' when the second edition, if not the first, was cheap at the book-stalls. Now we have Omars of all sorts and sizes, plain and illustrated. In fact, Omar is being made a bore, and, when once scholars have submitted the old pagan to the higher criticism, I hope that Omar may be allowed to repose, man or myth, for a while."

The Mirror (St. Louis) thinks that there *is* something to be said in favor of the consideration that Omar Khayyám is in danger of becoming a bore; but it implies that there is also serious danger of a certain Scottish critic falling into the same category. The writer says:

"We all know that the Persian poet's words have been hurled at us *ad nauseam* in the last five or six years. The bore is, that the sentiments of Omar are taken too literally by the vast majority of the people who quote him. He is the man behind whom adolescent agnostics stalk into serious, sensible conversation. He is made an excuse for a great deal of half-baked literature and talk with a tinge of the blasé and the disillusioned. We all know that Omar Khayyám sang no wisdom of the hog-trough, as Mr. Fawcett puts it. Any thoughtful reader knows that the Rubáiyát is no more ribald than Ecclesiastes, no more vulgarly sensual than Solomon's 'Song of Songs.' And the man who gave us the quatrains in English was no sensualist. Edward FitzGerald viewed the verses as poetry, and as poetry they are admired by all persons capable of appreciating poetry. The philosophy of Omar is taken with a decidedly large pinch of salt, and the whole spirit of the quatrains is anything but one of ribaldry. The note is sad, not rollicking. Omar says that all is vanity, and that is what the church tells us often enough. Omar is not a bore. If he were, so would be those preachers who say to us so often, 'Remember, man, thou art but dust, and into dust thou shalt return.' The Persian gave us his own consolation as balance to the thought that man must die; and tho the quatrains are specific as to the consolation of wine, the general tenor of the

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poem can not be said to inculcate any excess in the use of the cup. However that may be, the suggestion of Mr. Lang that Omar has become a bore savors a good deal of priggishness and snobbishness. He intimates that the verse was delightful enough while it was the almost exclusive possession of an elect few like Addington Symonds, Rossetti, and some others."

NIETZSCHE'S LAST YEARS.

AN interesting article on this subject in the Cologne *Zeitung* (September 15), evidently written by one who stood in close relationship to Nietzsche's family, gives a more cheerful picture of the German philosopher's last years than that which has been heretofore presented to the world. The most salient portion of the article is as follows:

"The fact that so many falsehoods, mixed with a grain of truth, have been circulated concerning Friedrich Nietzsche must offend all those who honor greatness. I consider it unnecessary to discuss the causes of his sickness, of his insanity, since his sister, Frau Dr. Elizabeth Förster-Nietzsche, has written exhaustively on the subject. For the last three years she lived with her brother here in the house on the hill, which as a Nietzsche archive will preserve the memory of the poet-philosopher. The fresh, strengthening air and the deep quiet exercised a beneficial influence on the sick man; but a real improvement was out of the question: the tender, loving care of his sister and of an old faithful servant could only make the last years as painless and peaceful as possible. The period of excitement was over. Nietzsche lived the life of one who knows nothing of the outside world, who asks nothing of it, who is perhaps occupied with distant spiritual things not perceived by us. His expression of subjective contemplation, which was never that of idiocy, suggested this thought to the observer. Nietzsche lived in the first story of the house. In the glass veranda adjoining the sitting-room he was accustomed in summer time to pass the entire day. At eight o'clock he arose and breakfasted with his sister, an hour later he took his bath, and then he lay on the sofa and rested. The change from lying down and sitting, the various meals, and the reading aloud, which he always closely followed, altho it was impossible to tell how much he understood, filled out the day for him. Frau Förster almost always passed the evenings with him; she wrote and read by his side, and spoke to him so that he might share in her life, and occasionally she succeeded in gaining from him a sign or word of understanding. He sat beside her, quiet, apparently contented, always gentle. It was not at all a case of insanity; he understood and did all that his sister told him. It seemed only as tho the connection between brain and tongue had been severed. In the first years of his stay in Weimar, he spoke quite a good deal, and often made telling observations; but later on this occurred seldom. His manifestation of love toward his sister was most touching. When she entered the room, his face brightened up and his eyes followed her continually; he would stroke her hand and regard her tenderly, and when she bade him good-by for several hours his distress was evident. He was treated by all those around him with the greatest respect, as tho he were a healthy, sane man; never a word about him was spoken in his presence, as he might possibly have understood. There was never with him the least sign of mental decay, as in the majority of such cases; he retained his good manners, and to the end remained friendly and gentle.

"That he still derived pleasure from seeing handsome people was evident to Frau Förster. The friendly reception in such cases was for the fortunate person an unforgetable moment, for there was such an expression of majesty and dignity in his face that one was deeply moved in contemplation of the tragic fate that had overtaken this great mind.

"In May, 1899, Nietzsche had a stroke of apoplexy which caused him to remain unconscious for thirty-six hours, but from which he recovered quite rapidly. At midday of August 24, 1900, there occurred another hemorrhage of the brain. At three o'clock a terrible storm came on, and we thought that death would ensue. As tho bidding adieu, Nietzsche put his arm around his sister and pressed her to him. But after the storm, he felt relieved and became quieter, and the doctor thought he would again rise superior to the attack. Since in the night he began to speak and tenderly called his sister by name, she, too, shared this opinion. But on the morning of the 25th he fell into a deep sleep from which he did not again awake. Toward midday his breathing, which had been growing weaker, ceased altogether."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.

THE opening performances of the Metropolitan English Grand Opera Company in New York last week, under the management of Grau and Savage, was an event long looked forward to with interest. For the first time, grand opera has been performed in this country in the vernacular upon an elaborate scale and with as much attention to setting as is usual at the regular season of the Metropolitan opera in New York. The hope of all lovers of music is that the first step has thus been taken toward the building up of a native opera, and that in time we shall have not only grand opera in English, but opera written by English-speaking composers, who shall constitute a worthy national school.

MISS PHOEBE STRAKOSCH AS "MARGUERITE" IN "FAUST."

It can not be asserted that the best musical critics of New York are exactly enthusiastic over the initial performances of the new company, altho much praise is given to the chorus, and it is recognized that the opening nights of such an undertaking should not be regarded as a standard for final conclusions.

Mr. W. J. Henderson writes thus of the first night in *The Times* (October 2):

"What is to be achieved in the direction of a general satisfaction of the demands of lyric art can not be foretold from last night's performance. There was in it much to command immediate approval, something to make happy augury for the future, and yet some features to cause grave questionings as to whether the right methods of establishing a permanent success have yet been reached.

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MR. JOSEPH SHEEHAN AS "FAUST."

"It was to have been expected that the factors of immediate attraction for the public would not be the principal singers so much as the combination of their efforts with those of a good chorus, a good orchestra, and intelligent stage management. . . . No one has ever seen the kirmess scene acted by the crowd with so much vivacity and meaning. In fact, the stage pictures all had life, and were a great relief after the stupid and senseless doings of the chorus in the more pretentious company. In this department lie both present achievement and promise for the future.

"The orchestra is sufficiently large and vigorous for the house,

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and it is composed of young blood. Its knowledge of the traditions appeared to be extremely small, and its work showed greenness. But there is good material there, which gives promise for the future. The conductor, Mr. Seppilli, who is a man of no little experience, was not judicious in his tempi last night. He was in the depths of a divine despair lest he should hurry some extremely anxious singers. Caution in the delivery of Gounod's phrases was constantly in evidence, and Mr. Seppilli appeared to be too kind in accommodating the general desire to wait a little.

"The individual merits of the principal singers must be mentioned but briefly and with the kindness of reserve. Mr. Sheehan was the same *Faust* as we knew in Eighth Avenue, with the addition of the fact that his voice was partly lost in the new house. Of the newcomers the most substantial attraction was provided by Miss Phœbe Strakosch as *Marguerite*, and Mr. Clarence Whitehill as *Mephistopheles*. The former disclosed a voice of plentiful power, but bearing evidences of severe usage, and a knowledge of the traditions of the lyric stage. She will probably be a serviceable member of the company. Mr. Whitehill displayed a large voice and a knowledge of the conventions of his rôle, but he lacked the authoritative bearing necessary to complete conviction."

Mr. Henry T. Finck, in *The Evening Post*, says:

"There is doubtless a demand here for cheap grand opera sung in English; the prosperity of the American Theater venture proves that. But whether New Yorkers care to pay double for a somewhat better edition of the same thing, at a more fashionable house, remains to be seen. Last evening the auditorium was crowded in all parts except the more expensive boxes. The spectators were not those one sees at the regular season, but they were evidently pleased with the entertainment, and there was abundant applause.

"In moving his company to a larger theater Mr. Savage of course enlarged it too. He could not make the voices of his singers any bigger, but he engaged a number of new singers, and greatly enlarged the orchestra as well as the chorus. Heretofore the orchestra has been the weakest point and the chorus the strongest of this organization. Last evening the orchestra was quite satisfactory, and the conductor, Signor Seppilli, had good control of his forces and gave an adequate interpretation of the score. The chorus was even better than usual, singing with much animation and taking part in the action. . . . . .

"Less praise can be bestowed on the principals. The men were superior to the women, and of the men the most successful was Mr. Clarence Whitehill, whose *Mephistopheles* betrayed routine and was sufficiently picturesque as well as satisfactory vocally. . . . The chief weakness of all these singers lies in their enunciation. A few recitatival passages sung by Mr. Sheehan and Mr. Whitehill were intelligible; for the rest the opera might as well have been sung in French or Chinese. But that is an old, old story. Only the very greatest opera singers—and not all of these—know how to sing and talk at the same time."

The Mail and Express (September 22) gives the following interesting summary of the personnel of the new company:

"Soprano: Miss Zelie de Lussan, American; Miss Rita Elandi, American; Miss Minnie Tracey, American; Miss Fanchon Thompson, American; Miss Grace Golden, American; Miss Frieda Stender, American; Miss Josephine Ludwig, American; Miss Phoebe Strakosch, Swedish; Miss Ingeborg Ballstrom, Swedish; Mme. Selma Kronold, German.

"Contralto: Miss Della Niven, American; Miss Katherine Condon, American; Miss Ragna Linne, American; Miss Mae Cressy, American; Mme. Louise Meisslinger, Austrian; Miss Elsa Marny, German.

"Tenor: Mr. Lloyd d'Aubigne, American; Mr. Joseph Sheehan, American; Mr. Harry Davies, American; Mr. Philip Brozel, Russian.

"Baritone: Mr. Homer Lind, American; Mr. Chauncey Moore, American; Mr. Francis Rogers, American; Mr. William Paull, English; Mr. Winfred Goff, English.

"Bass: Mr. Clarence Whitehill, American; Mr. Forrest Carr, American; Mr. Francis J. Boyle, American; Mr. Harry Hanlin, American; Mr. Lempriere Pringle, Tasmanian; Mr. Leslie Walker, English.

"Conductors: Mr. Amando Seppilli, Italian; Mr. Richard Eckhold, German.

"The singers number thirty-one, including ten sopranos, six altos, four tenors, five baritones, and six basses. Of these, twenty-one are Americans, while several of those set down as foreigners have been here for so large a proportion of their lives as almost to come under the native classification.

"The orchestra of forty-six will be increased on occasion to seventy. The chorus, all of whom are put down as Americans, will number eighty-five men and women, while the ballet will consist of twenty-seven dancers, most of whom were in the Grau opera troupe last winter, and of whom about a fourth are Americans, the rest being German, French, Italian, or Spanish."

CAMPAIGN VERSE AND "THE NEW PATRIOTIC POETRY."

BY a very unusual coincidence it happens that America and England are both for the moment in the throes of political excitement, in which the issues involved are largely concerned with questions of an imperial or international character. In both countries the verse-writers have been taking a hand in the *melée*, with consequences not always happy or exhilarating to the reader. In England, where the political issue is pretty closely drawn between an indorsement or condemnation of the South African War, the spirit of the muse is decidedly bellicose. Much of the earlier war poetry we have already quoted. The New York *Evening Post* (September 22), which is not at all in sympathy with imperialism in general, altho not very strongly attached to the Boer cause, thinks that the new "patriotic jingle" affords a striking contrast to the spirit of the older patriotic poetry. It says:

"It is noteworthy that the patriotism of the poets has been almost invariably of the nobler kind. It was Homer who, first of Europeans, expressed a feeling most compactly expressed in the Roman's 'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori' ['It is sweet and fitting to die for the fatherland']. And this love of the fatherland, even unto death, seems to have begun as essentially a simple and wholesome love of the soil. This explains in Homer the profusion of physical epithets for the land, and the absence of other forms of patriotic feeling. It was not enough for an Ithacan to say that his island was 'sea-girt' and 'far-seen'; he insisted, also, that it was 'well-tilled.' . . . Anything like hatred of the foe is rare in patriotic poetry of an older date. A blemish like the 'Northern scum' of the otherwise fine lyric 'Maryland' is exceptional. The poet dwelt rather on the beauty of a brave deed than on the humiliation of a fallen foe; and Tyrtæus's [erratum for *Simonides*, 668 B.C.] words, that the lot was fair and the death beautiful of those who fell at Thermopylæ, have been applied in varying fashion in all the centuries since.

". . . When modern Homers smite the 'bloomin' lyre,' a new and strident note sounds from the old instrument. The old patriotic poetry, even when it swelled to a trumpet blast, was profoundly serene; the new is always perturbed, and often violent. What was formerly a battle-cry tends now to lose itself in a shriek. The essential sturdiness of the old poetry has become rare, and in its place appear disquietude for the fatherland, and hatred, often fairly hysterical, of the foe. This is, with little exaggeration, the tone of the poets who have sung English hopes and fears during the Boer war. Has Mr. Swinburne either patriotic or poetical warrant for conjuring truth to scourge certain 'dogs, agape with jaws a-foam,' simply because, like every 'good Englishman,' he desires the defeat of the Transvaal burghers? In a quieter mood, should the poet of the 'Recessional' have descended to the hollow religiosity of the 'White Man's Burden'? We say nothing of the sheer doggerel—here at last is the 'jingle' from which we started—of 'The Absent-Minded Beggar.' It would be unfair to exploit for the present purpose the labored infelicities of the poet of 'Fashoda' and of 'Mafeking,' since the Laureate's capacity for that sort of thing puts him beyond competition. But when a poet of Mr. Henley's timber lapses into the current patriotic fallacy, the case is different. An interested follower of his brilliant tho erratic course

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would hardly have suspected that Mr. Henley, in his 'Ode in a Time of Dejection,' could fall a-swaggering like this:

Ours is the race
That tore the Spaniard's ruff,
That flung the Dutchman by the breech,
The Frenchman by the scruff;
Through his diurnal round of dawns
Our drum-tap squires the sun;
And yet an old mad burgher man
Can put us on the run.

"The poet apparently wished to portray the former glories of the British in striking contrast with their recent discomfiture. Former glories! The Black Prince, Harry the Fifth, Marlborough, Wellington—they all for England's sake merely 'flung the Frenchman by the scruff.' Here is verily minishing of great deeds by metaphor. And can not Mr. Henley see that his harridan England, 'tearing the Spaniard's ruff,' is no whit more admirable than the good dame 'on the run' before a foe that, quite gratuitously, 'chafes and foams'? To recall Lowell's 'O Beautiful! my country! ours once more,' is enough to show the great gulf fixed between patriotic poetry and patriotic jingle."

From an opposite point of view, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (September 18) writes:

"Famous critics affirm that the verdict of history upon any cause may be accurately forecast from the quality of the verse it inspires. They point to the past and show that no cause adjudged bad by history has produced any poem which the world will not let die. How do the 'anti-imperialist' poets meet this test? Do they prove the justice of their cause by the merits of their verse? A few specimens may serve to answer the question. Here is a collection from California. The author's opposition to 'imperialism' is so strong that it is often manifested in blasphemy too shocking to be quoted. His point of view may be judged from the following lines from his soliloquy of 'The Free American Workingman":

Somehow, the country isn't right,
Everything's gone to the élite,
And the lot of the many isn't sweet,
Altho it's free.

"Lest this be thought no fair specimen of the writer's poetic powers, we take the 'poem' he indicates as his best by printing it on his first page. Under the title 'The Gun is God' he sings, or rather croaks:

The God of the world of the haughty moderns,
The holy Christ of atoned earth's saints,
Is the ardent gun that belches killing,
Exploding shell in a thousand brains.
Love is cold as the glacial ice
Of the ages that polished the anchored rocks;
Heart is dead as the plague-marred corpse,
Or mummy parched at the sources of Time.
Hate is lord of the white man's virtues,
Death the scepter and crown thereof;
Beg for life, ye weak, and listen;
Swish of sword is the law of love.

"Here is another collection of 'liberty poems,' by several writers, compiled for the New England Anti-Imperialist League. Where the California bard was sullen and blasphemous, the Bostonians are hysterical and maudlin. Listen to this wail:

Alas! Alas! Columbia!
The stars upon her brow
Have lost their radiance, and her flag
Trails in dishonor now.

"Another Bostonian bard gives advice which should have sent the whole Anti-Imperialist League to join Aguinaldo in the field. Hear his plaintive cry:

Nay, if they still demand recruits,
To curse Manila bay,
Be men; refuse to act like brutes
And massacre and slay!
Or if you will persist to fight
With all a soldier's pride,
Why, then, be rebels for the right
By Aguinaldo's side!

"Consider the state of mind that could produce this hysterical address to Aguinaldo and his gang of assassins:

Our fate to yours is iron linked,
On you depends our weal or wo;
Our liberty will be extinct
With your own overthrow!

"Decency compels the omission of the California writer's finest examples of blasphemy, such as are contained in the 'poem' called 'Butcher McKinley Addresses God.' Otherwise the specimens here given are the best, from a literary point of view, in the two volumes. All readers will agree that such doggerel could emanate only from brains disordered. The anti-imperialist poets pervert utterly that splendid charity which moves the American people, having earned their own freedom, to bestow it upon peoples unable to earn it for themselves. The badness of the anti-imperialist cause is shown in the badness of the verse it inspires."

"DAVID HARUM" BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS.

THE invincible hoss-trader of Homeville, N. Y., has given so many hundreds of thousands of readers a loud and long laugh over his sly humor and foxy ways that it is not surprising to find him as much of a success behind the footlights as on his native heath. While the dramatization of Edward Westcott's famous story is not in itself regarded as of any dramatic merit, the humor of the original tale and the talents of Mr. W. H. Crane could not well do otherwise than render the play, which was given in the Garrick Theater last week, an eminent popular success.

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MR. W. H. CRANE AS "DAVID HARUM."

The Commercial Advertiser (October 2) gives the following outline of the play, which contains some variations of the original plot:

"There is about as much plot in the drama as there is in the book. The plot in the novel is obviously constructed as a frame to hold the philosopher and the other vital characters of Homeville, so there need be no objection to the substitution of a story deemed more suitable to the stage. *Mary Blake*, made the ward of *General Wolsey*, learns that the general, who has made her believe she owns a fortune, has been altruistically lying to her, and she promptly runs away to Homeville to teach school and carry on a love affair with *John Lenox*. The general comes after

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her, and tries to get her back. *John's* speculation in pork is put into the first act, and its outcome enables him to put his arm around *Mary* in the last. The deacon and the horse that would stand without hitching are the longest episode of the first act, and the *Widow Cullom* of the last. The fare at the Eagle Hotel, *Aunt Poly's* visit to the theater, the utility of fleas in the moral universe of a dog, the Christmas dinner, the surprise of *Lenox* in having his goods moved to *David's* house, the counterfeit bank-notes, and other prominent features of the novel were more cr less touched upon. Apart from failing to fill out *David Harum's* humor and imagination, Mr. Crane's most definite departure was in removing his surface crust and making him obviously genial. The best acting was done by Elios Frances Clark, who gave the *Widow Cullom* pathos without mush, and ingenuousness and sensitiveness with an easy and delicate touch."

The Evening Post says:

"The play went swimmingly whenever the dialog or situations were transferred bodily from the book. Whatever was interpolated was dismal. Fortunately, in Harum's case, the extracts, altho selected with a minimum of discretion, were plentiful; and it was interesting to note how instantly they were recognized and appreciated. On the whole, they were interpreted very successfully by Mr. Crane. At all events, he succeeded, as long as he was upon the stage, in keeping the audience heartily amused. In externals he sufficiently resembled the shrewd, sharp, but kindly countryman whom Mr. Westcott sketched, and, if he failed to vitalize the man as a whole, he at least contrived to emphasize some of his most amiable and entertaining characteristics. Mr. Crane is essentially a low comedian, and, as was to be expected, it is the broadly humorous phases of the part which he throws into boldest relief."

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

ACCORDING to the October *Bookman's* latest returns—which unfortunately are always over a month behind-hand—the most popular books in America during August were, in order of demand, as follows:

1. "The Reign of Law." By James Lane Allen.
2. "Unleavened Bread." By Robert Grant.
3. "The Redemption of David Corson." By C. F. Goss.
4. "To Have and To Hold." By Mary Johnston. "The Voice of the People. By Ellen Glasgow.
5. "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box." By Henry Harland.
6. "The Gentleman from Indiana." By Booth Tarkington.

As usual, all of these are novels, and all are by American authors. The principal changes from the record of the preceding month are the falling of "To Have and To Hold" from the first place to the fourth, and the great popularity of "The Reign of Law."

Other widely read books were the following:

"Boy." By Marie Corelli.
"Sophia." By Stanley J. Weyman.
"Red Pottage." By Mary Cholmondeley.
"Philip Winwood." By R. N. Stephens.
"Richard Carvel." By Winston Churchill.
"Janice Meredith." By Paul Leicester Ford.
"David Harum." By E. N. Westcott.
"Prisoners of Hope." By Mary Johnston.
"Monsieur Beaucaire." By Booth Tarkington.
"The Joy of Captain Ribot." By P. Valdés.
"Eben Holden." By Irving Bacheller.
"The Bath Comedy." By Egerton Castle.
"Robert Tourney." By William Sage.
"When Knighthood was in Flower." By Charles Major.
"The Farringdons." By Ellen T. Fowler.
"China, the Long-Lived Empire." By E. R. Scidmore.
"The Breakup of China." By Lord Charles Beresford.

In England, James Lane Allen's new novel, under its British title of "The Increasing Purpose," continues to be very popular. The most widely read books there are as follows:

"The Increasing Purpose." By James Lane Allen.
"Robert Orange." By John Oliver Hobbes.
"For Britain's Soldiers."
"Origin of the Boer War Revealed." By C. H. Thomas.
"Village Notes." By Pamela Tennant.
"The Farringdons." By Ellen T. Fowler.
"China in Decay." By Alexis Krausse.
"Overland to China." By A. R. Colquhoun.
"China and the Present Crisis." By J. Walton, M.P.
"Voices of the Night." By F. A. Steel.
"The Seen and Unseen." By Richard Marsh.

Among the very recent or forthcoming books are Miss Marie Corelli's "The Master Christian," which is already selling by the hundred thousand in England and America; Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grizel"; Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Eleanor", Mr. Israel Zangwill's "Mantle of Elijah"; and Marion Crawford's "In the Palace of the King."

A Chinese Prototype of Poe's "Raven."—The shade of Poe, who in his day took satisfaction in imputing plagiarism to several American writers, including Longfellow, might possibly feel uneasy did it know that an English journal professes to find the source of his most famous poem in an ancient Chinese writer named Kai Yi, who lived about 100 B.C. The Chinese poem, in which the reader will observe that the Mongolian bird is more voluble and more given to philosophy than the American, is (according to the London *Outlook*) as follows:

"One day, when the sun was declining, a funiao flew into my room, and, perching in the corner where I was wont to sit, appeared to be quite at home.

"This strange, uncanny thing coming to associate with me, I wondered what might be the reason.

"Opening a book to seek a solution of the mystery, the oracle responded: 'When a wild bird enters a dwelling, it portends the human occupant must go forth.'

"I ventured then to interrogate the bird itself:

"'If I am to go forth, pray tell me whither. If to better fortune, announce it to me; if to deeper calamity, make known the worst and shorten my suspense.'

"The bird raised its head and flapped its wings; its mouth could not articulate a word, but it heaved a sigh, and I ventured to interpret its meaning:

"'All things,' it seemed to say, 'are revolving in a whirlpool of change. They go and return, but their transformations no words can express. Good often springs from ill, and evil lurks in the midst of good. Joy and sorrow meet at the same gate: wo and weal together dwell.'"

NOTES.

The Book World, New York, has lately come under the editorial management of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, and has been considerably enlarged and widened in scope.

A NEW book by Tolstoy is to appear this winter, called "The Slavery of Our Times." It contains, according to the London *Literature*, the conclusions which he has reached from a study of modern industrialism.

A READER of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Dr. I. L. Mitchell, of Martinsville, Ind., calls attention to the fact that while the critics of "The Reign of Law" have noted some of Mr. Allen's verbal preciosities such as the use of the words "pomological pyramid" for a simple pile of apples, they have failed to observe that he has also offered an improvement upon the Gospels. On page 366 he refers to the raising of Lazarus at *Bethlehem!*

THE 500th anniversary of the death of Chaucer will be celebrated on October 25, 1900, by the authorities of the British Museum. There will be held in the King's library an exhibition of manuscripts, various editions, portraits, engravings, and other things of interest connected with the poet. In anticipation of this Chaucer celebration, a series of articles by Mr. M. H. Spielmann on "The Portraits of Geoffrey Chaucer" has been appearing in *The Magazine of Art* (July, August, September).

TO most authors, the note of rejection is a very familiar, stereotyped affair. But in London recently, says *The Society of American Authors*, a rather odd refusal was sent to a writer whose story was not quite "for the family." The editor, who was a friend of the author, returned the manuscript with this note:

"*My Dear Sir:* Oh! my dear sir!

Yours faithfully,

____ _____."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PHOTOGRAPHING THROUGH THE HUMAN BODY.

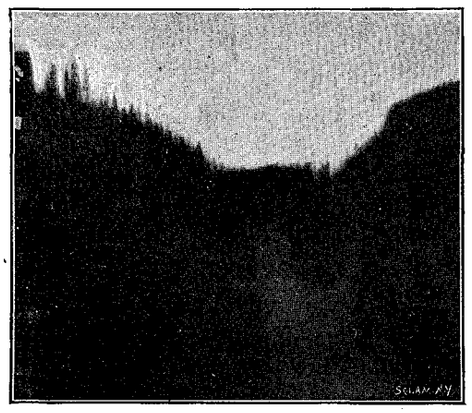
A SERIES of experiments to show that light penetrates much more deeply than had been supposed into the tissues of the human body, and that the actinic rays may even pass entirely through it, has just been made by Dr. J. W. Kime in Fort Dodge, Iowa. These experiments have been given wide publicity through somewhat sensational accounts in the daily journals. Dr. Kime describes them himself in a brief contribution to *The Scientific American* (September 29). He says:

"We were able to demonstrate that the actinic rays of the sun, when sufficiently concentrated, may be made to pass through the thorax of an adult, from front to back, with sufficient intensity to reproduce a picture upon an ordinary photographic dry plate. The method of procedure was as follows:

"The person on whom the experiments were to be made was taken into the photographer's dark room, and the plates were applied with great care that all rays of light save those that traversed the thorax might be excluded.

"The direct rays of the sun falling upon the reflector through the skylight are focused upon the chest of the person upon whose back has been placed the sensitized plate on which the picture is to be taken. A transparency on glass of a valley in the Klondike was used as the original from which the picture was to be made. This was fastened to the sensitized plate, and the two were placed on the back between the scapulæ of a man weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, the transparency being placed next to the body with the new plate immediately behind it. Over these were placed black paper, black cotton wadding, several large black cloths, and over this his coat was drawn and all were securely fastened by means of long black bandages. He was then taken to the light room, and the reflector was turned upon the chest for fifteen minutes. After exposure he was again taken to the dark room and the plates were removed, and the illustration shown was developed on the photographic plate. . . . . .

"In producing this picture, all sources of error were carefully excluded, and the operation was repeated many times on various persons, and always with like results.

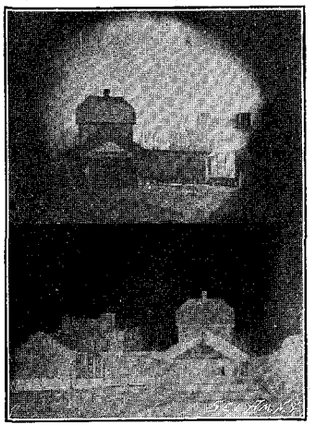


PRINTS FROM NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE TAKEN BY RAYS PASSED THROUGH THE HAND.

"To further test the reliability of the procedure and to insure that the picture was not produced by contact of the transparency with the plate, aided by the body heat or by some undetermined influence other than the light transmitted through the body, plates were arranged in the same manner and for like periods of time, without attempting to pass the light through the body, and no picture developed on the plate."

We reproduce two of the photographs, one of a school building, taken through Dr. Kime's hand, which is "more than an inch" in thickness; and the other a Klondike view taken through the body. The time of exposure for the former was five minutes.

It will be seen that our title is not strictly correct. The photographic operation that was performed with the human-filtered rays was printing, not taking an original photograph. The object of the experiments was, of course, merely to prove that the rays penetrated the body, and hence that their curative power, already established in the case of some skin diseases, may possibly extend to the deeper tissues. Dr. Kime says in conclusion:



NEGATIVE PRINTED BY RAYS OF LIGHT PASSED THROUGH THE HUMAN BODY.

"These photographs established the fact that the actinic rays of the sun, when sufficiently concentrated, may be made to pass entirely through the body of a full-grown man.

"The rays of light pass through the integument with considerable difficulty, more readily through muscular tissue, and much more readily through bone. In producing a picture through the cheek the light passes through but a single thickness of the skin, and the picture is reproduced almost instantly.

"The reflector used in making these experiments is a compound circular mirror, thirty inches in diameter, and is overlaid with blue glass.

"It is so constructed that all the light which falls upon it is focused upon a spot six inches in diameter at a distance of eight feet in front of it. Thus a very powerful blue light is brought to bear upon the parts.

"The heat rays of the solar spectrum are largely contained in the red band, while the actinic, or chemic, rays are much more abundant in the violet and ultra-violet bands; thus by utilizing the blue light we get a much greater percentage of actinic light in proportion to the heat rays than if ordinary white light be used.

"Heretofore, light has been applied to the treatment of diseases of the skin only, no one supposing that it would penetrate to any distance into the body."

SMALL PORT-HOLES AND LOSS OF LIFE.

ATTENTION has already been called in these columns to the agitation in favor of larger port-holes in steamers, called forth by the Hoboken fire, and by the remark of Admiral Melville, who was present, and active in saving life, to the effect that comparatively few persons would have been killed if the port-holes had been large enough to allow them to escape. Shipbuilders and engineers, however, have objected to any demand for their enlargement, saying that this would weaken the ship structurally and thus endanger life in another way. Now Admiral Melville, in a letter to *The Marine Review*, dated September 5, reasserts his original position. He writes:

"In the particular case of this catastrophe on the North German Lloyd liners, the objection to the agitation of the question comes not so much from any objection being made to actually needed reforms, as from the idea of preventing the loss of large sums of money, through the courts, for damages, on all sides, on the score of negligence or the absence of proper precautionary measures for the saving of life, etc. It is an easy matter for either ship-builders, ship-owners, or insurance companies, to juggle with words and to make all sorts of excuses for not having, not only air-ports, but all other means of ingress or egress, of proper proportions, consistent with, in case of necessity, the saving of life. It is ridiculous for any ship-builder or engineer to say that the cutting of an elliptical air-port in a ship's side, with its minor axis vertical, its major axis longitudinal, will weaken a ship beyond that of a circle of its minor diameter. Then again, it is not necessary to discuss the many ways of reinforcing such an opening, by means of stiffening plates. The whole question lies in the fact that the first construction is cheap;

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and that the second construction, altho answering the possibilities of saving life, costs a little more money to do the work. Furthermore, it is not necessary to make all of the air-ports of large dimensions—one on each side or two on each side, in each compartment, would be sufficient to let every soul pinned below escape from between decks. In the case of the *Saale*, more than a hundred lives perished. It is well known in our marine boiler work that a Scotch boiler, with an elliptical manhole eleven inches by thirteen inches, will admit the passing through of a man with his clothing on, up to the weight of two hundred pounds. It seems ridiculous that this question should be agitated at all. In fact, as I have looked upon the problem all along, it is one whose proper solving is perfectly consistent with due protection of life, while at the same time securing all the objects generally sought when designing and constructing such ports. The problem now, granting no loss in structural strength, is not so much what the original idea was when constructing these air-ports, as, on the score of humanity, to prevent the recurrence of such a frightful catastrophe in case of fire, to which accident, one time or another, all ships are liable. Let the shipbuilder, the ship-owner, and the insurance man make up their minds that the necessary means of saving life is of infinitely more importance than that of saving either money or insurance, and the question will at once be solved."

A LIFE-SAVING COMPETITION.

THE heirs of Anthony Pollok, a victim of the *Bourgogne* disaster, offered, soon after that event, prizes amounting altogether to 100,000 francs ($20,000) for improved devices for life-saving at sea. The result is a collection of over five hundred appliances, which is now on exhibition in the Palace of Navigation and Commerce in the Paris Exposition. All these devices, we learn from an article in *La Science Française*, are not life-saving appliances properly so called. These are, of course, in the majority; but there are also safety devices for vessels and even whole ships—unsinkable ones. The writer of the article remarks with justice that he would rather have one of these—provided they work properly—than any of the others. To quote part of the article:

SALVATOR BELT DEFLATED AND INFLATED.

"The English inventors are very numerous, and some exhibit devices that should be commended. Such is the system for closing water-tight doors invented by Montgomery Moore, which provides for the instant closing of all such doors in the ship by simply pressing a button.

"Many of the contestants present improved plans for launching life-boats . . . [and] the boats themselves are offered in an infinity of forms, which are all original if not all very practical."

Among these are cited the James folding-boat, made of sail-cloth, the Morgan insubmersible boat, the Maine closed boat, the Prim boat, with a huge supplementary keel, and Captain Aneelo's boat, which can take all sorts of dangerous positions without troubling its inmates. There are also rafts without number; pontoons, mattresses, cylinders bolted together, and systems of buoys, some of them launching themselves automatically in case of accident, and some lighted by electricity. To quote again:

"As for safety garments . . . they are innumerable in form and color; the inventors have had recourse to all sorts of substances, solid and gaseous, to make up their apparatus. Even acetylene figures in this section of the Exposition, use being made of the ease with which carbide of calcium develops the gas in contact with water. . . . . .

"The Franckenberg costume includes an entire system of garments, which can be put on in thirty seconds, and allows absolute freedom of motion. . . . . .

"The *Salvator* belt, patented by Lainé, deserves special mention. It is formed of four rubber pouches that may be worn constantly on the person, under the clothes; when the wearer blows into a tube, the belt is inflated and may then support two persons. If one of the pouches is torn, the others remain inflated."

Only a small part of the devices are described in M. Fournier's article, and the collection seems to be of the highest interest and value.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIGHT FROM MICROBES.

IF the experiments now going on in France bear fruit, we may have our houses illuminated some day by billions of phosphorescent microbes, at a small cost. We have already printed a reproduction of a photograph taken by M. Becquerel by "living light," and M. Raphael Dubois is now working toward the practical utilization of this form of illumination. Says a notice in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 8):

"It is well known that the best light for illumination would be that which should contain the maximum quantity of radiations of average wave-length with the minimum of heat rays and chemical rays, on condition that it should be practically and economically obtained. Now at present the illumination that comes nearest to this ideal is certainly that which is obtained with physiological or 'living' light. In many instances, on account of its special luminescence, it is very agreeable to the eye and absolutely perfect from the standpoint of vision; only the means of obtaining it are yet imperfect, especially as regards intensity.

"Nevertheless, M. Raphael Dubois has placed before the public in the Palace of Optics, at the Exposition, practical results that are really encouraging, and he now communicates these to the Academy.

"To produce the physiological light with its maximum illuminating intensity, speedily and practically, and in as great quantity as may be desired, he conceived the plan of cultivating certain luminous microbes or 'photobacteria' in liquid bouillon of special composition, and he established the following facts:

"When these liquids are stocked with good cultures in the mean limits of atmospheric temperature, luminous liquids are very quickly obtained. Placing these in glass vessels, preferably with plane faces, properly arranged, a room may be so brightly lighted that the features of a person may be recognized at several yards' distance, print may be read, and time may be told by a watch, especially in the evening, when the eye has not been dazzled by full daylight, or after remaining a few minutes in a dark or feebly lighted room.

"The bouillons used by the author must contain water, sea salt, a ternary food, a quaternary nitrogenized food, a phosphated food, and traces of those mineral components that enter into the composition of all organic matter. . . . . .

"He tried several thousands of products and mixtures of them, and the foods that gave him the strongest light and that of longest duration were the following: *Ternary foods:* Glycerin and mannite. *Quaternary foods:* Peptones and asparagin. *Phosphated foods:* Nucleins, phosphated lecithins, potassium phosphate.

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"To sum up, M. Dubois has been able by the aid of these liquid bouillons to light up a room with a light equal to that of full moonlight. But he hopes that the intensity of this illumination may be notably increased, and that the possibility of its practical utilization will become speedily recognized. He adds that the enormous industrial value of the brewing industry illustrates strikingly what we may expect from the activity of infinitely small organisms such as are these luminous microbes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNUTILIZED COMFORTS OF ELECTRICITY.

IT is not remarkable that we can not all indulge in the luxury of electricity in our houses; but it surely is strange that those of us who can do so do not make the most of it. That we do not is asserted by R. S. Hale in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (September 22), and what he tells us goes a long way toward substantiating his charge. We do not even have our switches for turning the light off and on arranged in the most convenient manner, says Mr. Hale. To quote from his article:

"Electricity (including, perhaps, electric gas-lighting), has the great advantage over other systems that the lights can be turned on or off from one or more distant points, instead of it being necessary to go to the fixture itself. For instance, a system can be so arranged that the lights in a bedroom can be turned on from outside the door, so that one can flood the room with light before entering it, and, no matter where the chairs or furniture have been placed, never need stumble over them in attempting to find the light. . . . . .

"This system is useful in many ways. One instance in which it is especially desirable is to have all the hall and stairway lights on such a circuit, with one of the switches at the front door, one at the foot of the stairs, and one at the landing of each story. Then when one enters the house, turning a switch lights the hall, and there is no danger of stumbling over anything, for instance, a valise carelessly left in the way. Then after going upstairs the lights can all be turned off from upstairs, and it need never be necessary to go downstairs again to turn out a forgotten light and then go up again in the dark.

"While it is generally most convenient to be able to light all the stair lights from any story, it may in some cases be thought undesirable to have to light all the upper landings if only one flight of stairs is to be used. In such a case the lights can be arranged as follows: The hall light controlled by two switches, one at the front door and one at the foot of the stairs, the light for the first flight of stairs controlled by two switches, one at the foot of the stairs next to the switch controlling the hall light, and one at the top of the stairs, the lights for the other stairs arranged in a similar way, so that as one came in or out one would turn out the light behind and turn on the light ahead.

"Stair lights may be put at the landings at the top or bottom of the stairs whenever the stairs are straight. If, however, the stairs turn, as they do in most houses, it is much more convenient to place lights at the turn to light both the top and bottom of the stairs.

"Bedroom lights can be arranged in the same way as the hall lights with much comfort. For instance, I have a three-way switch at the door of my bedroom and the corresponding switch beside my bed. I light the lights as I enter the room, and have no fear of stumbling over the furniture. I turn out the lights after I am in bed, and can light them again without getting up, in case I have to rise before it is light. An even more luxurious scheme is to have a pendant switch to control a light, the switch itself lying on the pillow or under the bed-clothes. With such an arrangement one can light the room without moving in the bed at all."

Another luxurious arrangement, Mr. Hale tells us, is to have an electric bed-warmer controlled by this pendant switch. Then if one wakes up in the night cold, all that is necessary is to press a button without even sitting up, and electricity does the rest. Then, too, with electricity in the house, there is no excuse for dark closets. Every closet should be provided with an electric light, preferably hanging from the ceiling, so that it will light every portion without being in the way. The comfort of never having to grope in a dark closet or to take a greasy candle in among one's clothes is one of the greatest comforts of a properly lighted house. Mr. Hale tells us in conclusion that all these luxuries are far from costly. He says:

"The cost of all the devices spoken of above will not add twenty-five per cent. to the cost of wiring a house, nor as much as that in many cases, and it will add one hundred per cent. to the comfort. Further, these devices will, if anything, reduce the cost of current. The closet lights are used for such a short time that the amount of current is inappreciable, and the three-way switches for the halls and bedrooms reduce considerably the amount of current used, since the lights are used only when needed, instead of being left burning all the time."

SUCCESS OF THE MOSQUITO-MALARIA EXPERIMENTS.

THE experiment that has been going on in Italy during the past summer, under the auspices of the British Colonial Office, to test the truth of the mosquito theory of malaria is now said to have been completely successful, notwithstanding vague rumors of its failure that have been current. It will be remembered that Dr. Luigi Sambon and Dr. G. C. Low, both connected with the London School of Tropical Medicine, volunteered to live from June till October, the height of the malaria season, in a part of the Campagna which is so infested by the disease that no one who spends a night there under ordinary conditions escapes the effect of the poison. The following announcement is now made editorially in *The British Medical Journal:*

"Dr. Sambon, Dr. Low, Signor Terzi, and their servants, have now exposed themselves to the pestilential influence of this valley of the shadow of death for over two months. They live in a mosquito-proof hut. . . . They take no quinin or other drug which might be regarded as prophylactic. Not one of the experimenting party has shown the least sign of infection. We are able to make this statement on the best authority. . . . We may now, with as much confidence as the uncertainty of human things warrants, look forward to a successful completion of this important experiment. Satisfactory as such a consummation will be from a scientific point of view, it will also be matter for gratification that the men who have in the cause of humanity deliberately exposed themselves to a most serious risk have not had to suffer for the scientific faith that is in them."

The same journal goes on to tell of another similar experiment:

"What for practical purposes may be regarded as an experiment of the same kind is being conducted in West Africa. Dr. Elliott, a member of the Liverpool expedition sent to Nigeria some time ago to investigate the subject of malarial fever, has recently returned to this country. He reports that the members of the expedition have been perfectly well, altho they have spent four months in some of the most malarious spots. They lived practically amongst marshes and other places hitherto supposed to be the most deadly. They have not kept the fever off by the use of quinin, and they attribute their immunity to the careful use of mosquito nets at night."

Our readers will recall the fact that attempts were also to be made to produce malaria in healthy persons in England by causing them to be bitten by mosquitoes carrying the germ of the disease. *The British Medical Journal* says that this part of the experiment has also been successful. We quote again:

"Dr. Manson's son, who has never been in a malarious country since he was a child, is now suffering from well-marked malarial infection of double tertian type, and microscopical examination shows the presence of numerous parasites in his blood. The genuineness of the experiment and the accuracy of the observations can be vouched for by several competent and independent witnesses. The mosquitoes were fed under the personal superintendence of Dr. Bastianelli, and were sent by Dr. Sam-

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bon to the London School of Tropical Medicine, where they were placed in a warm chamber with all the precautions necessary to keep them in a state of vigorous vitality."

Physicians will hardly, in this country at least, regard these experiments as showing that the bite of the mosquito is the only means of propagating malarial infection; but they certainly indicate that it is a very important one. Says the writer of the editorial just quoted:

"The malaria problem is not yet entirely solved, but these experiments certainly afford very strong confirmation of the theory that makes mosquitoes chiefly responsible for the conveyance of the poison to man. It is clear that if the formula, 'No mosquito, no malaria,' does not contain the whole truth of the matter, it may for practical purposes be taken as a guiding principle by colonists and pioneers in tropical climes."

A LABORATORY FOR STUDYING RIVERS.

DURING the last three years there has been in operation, in connection with the famous technical school in Dresden, Saxony, a laboratory for the practical study of river-flow and its regulation and control. In this laboratory a given section of an actual river can be reproduced in miniature and experimented upon. This "Flussbau Laboratorium," as it is called, which is under the charge of Professor Engels, is thus described in *The Sun* (New York):

"A large room is set aside in the basement of the Dresden Technical School, and here, elevated some four feet from the floor, Professor Engels has had constructed an iron trough or tank about seven feet in width and two feet deep, reaching the full length of the room. At the upper end of this trough a large tank is placed with appliances for permitting the water which it contains to flow into the trough in any required volume and in such a way that it will exactly imitate the even flow of a river. The experimental trough is filled with sand, and the course of a river is laid out at angles down the trough through the sand. It is at first of even depth throughout, and the banks are protected by small bags of shot. Into this miniature river the water is allowed to flow at a given speed, and Professor Engels studies closely all those places where the sandy bottom is washed out, where it is filled in, where the banks have a tendency to cave away, and where new banks are building up."

Sands of various colors, we are told, are used to show the location of deposits. A red sand fed slowly into the river would appear in bars and banks half-way down or more, indicating exactly where land was being added at any given time. A little later, blue sand used in the same way might show the formation of other bars. Professor Engels can have a freshet at any time that he wishes to observe its effect on his river, or he can imitate the sluggish flow of dry autumn. If his river is crooked, he can produce a new channel by sudden flushing, and he can build dams, breakwaters, piers, docks, bridges, and so on, noting in each case the effect produced on the river. The sand washed out of the trough can be measured, and thus data can be obtained regarding the rate of deposit of rivers. The writer goes on to say:

"The trouble has always been that engineers said that a crib here or a breakwater there would accomplish certain results, but when the crib was built at large expense it frequently happened that the irresponsible river did something quite unexpected, thereby discounting the effectiveness of man's handiwork. But by testing these engineering schemes beforehand in his miniature river Professor Engels hopes to do away with uncertainty and loss—and the Government has so much confidence in his scheme that it is supporting it.

"The keynote of the whole work is, as Professor Engels expresses it, to make the river regulate itself, to put down cribs and other river-building devices in such a way that the river will keep its own channel clear and deep enough for navigation purposes, thereby saving dredging and at the same time fill such spaces as the engineer wishes filled. He believes that a more thorough knowledge of rivers and a careful series of experiments with actual river-courses will enable man to do almost what he wills with rivers, and do it much more cheaply than ever before. The work, as he says, is only just beginning, but he and other distinguished engineers and scientific men who are interested in the work believe that there is a great future for the work. They see the time when all rivers will be regulated by the advice of river-building experts who have laboratories, such as the Flussbau Laboratorium, in which tests and experiments can be made."

The World's Great Telescopes.—The following list of the great telescopes now in use throughout the world is given by the president of the newly formed astronomical section of the British Association in his recent address before that body:

Refractors 15 inches and upward.	Inches	Refractors 15 inches and upward.	Inches
Paris (Exhibition)	50.0	Mount Ætna	21.8
Yerkes	40.0	Strassburg	19.1
Lick	36.0	Milan	19.1
Pulkowa	30.0	(Dearborn), Chicago	18.5
Nice	29.9	Warner Observatory, Rochester	16.0
Paris	28.9	Washington Observatory, Madison, Wis	15.5
Greenwich	28.0	Edinburgh	15.1
Vienna	27.0	Brussels	15.1
Washington	26.0	Madrid	15.0
Leander McCormick Observatory, Virginia	26.0	Rio Janeiro	15.0
Greenwich	26.0	Paris	15.0
Newall's, Cambridge	25.0	Sir William Huggins	15.0
Cape of Good Hope	24.0	Paris	15.0
Harvard	24.0		
Princeton, N. J.	23.0		

It will be observed that of the twenty-eight refractors listed, no less than nine, or nearly one-third, are in the United States—a remarkably large proportion.

How Fast Does an Explosion Travel?—When an explosive mixture is set off, does it explode all at once? This question has long been answered in the negative, at least for gaseous explosives, which lend themselves most readily to investigation. Such explosives, altho they seem to detonate all at once, really burn progressively, like a splinter of wood, only with far greater speed. The explosion is propagated through the mixture by an "explosive wave," whose speed can be measured. The French chemists, Le Chatelier and Berthelot, have just made some measurements of this speed in compressed acetylene gas, by photographic methods. Their observations show, says the *Revue Scientifique*, that "in mixtures of acetylene and oxygen the explosive wave starts suddenly at about 5 centimeters [2 inches] in front of the flame. . . . In mixtures of the oxids of carbon and oxygen, the explosive wave does not arise spontaneously, but may be provoked by a proper charge of fulminate, which must be neither too weak nor too strong. Waves of condensation, of great speed, arise spontaneously at the start and at the end of the explosive wave. They may be set off by the detonation of a fulminate in the burned gases. Their speed is always less than that of the explosive wave properly so called. These waves may be made to undergo sudden changes of speed, but their velocity usually varies little."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE chancellor of the German empire has ordered, according to the *Revue Scientifique*, that after January 1, 1901, the use of the Réaumur thermometer scale shall be discontinued in all government offices. After that date the Centigrade scale will be used exclusively.

TESLA'S plan for "insulation by freezing" was anticipated about two years ago by Prof. R. A. Fessenden, so the latter writes to *The Electrical World*, in a paper on "Insulation and Conduction," read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1898, and printed in its "Transactions."

"AN invention has recently been brought out in England," say *Electricity*, "by means of which 'lost chords' in music are to be prevented. In the London *Globe*, it is announced that a Mr. Vaughan Neale has completed an electrical machine which is to register extempore compositions upon the piano. The arrangement can be attached to any ordinary piano, and it is reported that the machine has taken down a tarantella played at the rate of 2,000 notes a minute. The attachment, it is stated, does not interfere with the touch."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS AND THE CAMPAIGN.

SOME interesting facts are brought to light by an examination of the attitude of the religious press toward the issues involved in the presidential campaign. The Springfield *Republican*, which takes probably as strictly neutral a position with relation to the campaign as does any daily paper in the United States, has lately made the statement that the religious press is "a unit for McKinley." It says: "We are impressed with the fact that so far as they show political sympathies—and most of them do—practically all are supporting Mr. McKinley. Not a single outspoken Bryan sympathizer is found among the denominational organs that find their way into this office."

There is, however, an important qualification to be made to this statement. It is true that, altho a considerable number of religious journals of all denominations are either neutral or express no decided opinion either for or against any candidate, almost every Protestant journal which discusses the question favors the Republican cause; but it may also be said that of the important Roman Catholic press, which represents doubtless several millions of voters, probably not one journal can be found which favors the Republican cause. Practically to a unit they are bitter opponents of imperialism, or, at the least, of our present policy in the Philippines; and not a few of them, like the influential *Freeman's Journal*, of New York, edited by Father Lambert, of anti-Ingersoll fame, devote many columns each week to a presentation of Democratic issues, including free silver.

The following excerpts fairly represent the prevailing attitude of the religious press toward political questions this year.

The Outlook (non-denom., August 25), discussing the question of imperialism, which is without shadow of doubt the "paramount issue" with the religious press, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, proclaims its adherence to Republicanism and says:

"*The Outlook*, in an editorial published on June 9, declared that, in its judgment, the paramount political issue in the approaching Presidential campaign would be that presented by and involved in the foreign policy of the present administration. This is called by the Democratic Party in its platform the issue of imperialism. The name appears to us infelicitous, but that does not much matter. We agree with the Democratic Party in regarding this as the paramount political issue. We said so four weeks before the Democratic Party said so; and nothing has occurred since to change our opinion. . . . . .

"The issue presented by these conflicting and antagonistic opinions constitutes the paramount political issue in the present campaign. The Republican accepts, if he does not rejoice in, the new life on which the nation is entering; and he hopes to see his country go on stedfastly and consistently in the new path. He is glad that the American flag floats over Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines, and he does not wish to see it taken down; he hopes that Cuba will avail herself of her independence to enter into close relations with America; he desires to see both Cuba and Porto Rico Americanized; he believes that, despite some incidental evils, Christian civilization has done great things for Hawaii, and that the native Hawaiians are immeasurably better off than they were under their native kings; he believes that America is responsible for the protection of life and property in the Philippines, and he hopes that she will not evade or disavow that responsibility until a government has been organized which, under her leadership, shall prove itself competent to furnish such protection; and he is proud of the fact that his country is doing its share, with the other civilized powers, to quell mobocracy in China and maintain law and order there."

Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc., August 1) says, in an editorial on "The Voters' Duty":

"It seems as tho God's hand led Dewey to Manila. How else can we account for that most singular expedition from Hongkong? It does not look as tho it were pure human contrivance to select Dewey to command our fleet in the Asiatic waters; or that he should have been at Hongkong just when he was; or that he should have formed the purpose to do just what he did and as he did it, and establish himself on shore after the world-famous battle of May 1, 1898; or that those most beautiful islands of the Pacific, named for one of the worst monarchs that ever sat on the throne of Spain, should come into the possession of the most Protestant nation of the nineteenth century. We have been making history at a tremendous rate the past three years. . . . The giant oak can not be crowded back into its acorn shell. A nation of eighty millions has altogether different responsibilities from those of a nation of five millions. The present year of grace is 1900, and not 1800. We must stand in our lot and place and do the work that, in the order of Providence, comes to us. We must not shirk, we must not dodge; we must be a nation of true, brave, God-fearing men. This is the ideal voter. All our voters ought to come up to this standard. The man who is at the helm of state is this kind of a man. Shall we exchange him while the tempest howls, and the surges rise, and the heavens are thick with blackness, for an inexperienced pilot? If we gage public sentiment correctly, the people do not want, nor will they have, any change. They will run no risks."

The Congregationalist says:

"We regard the maintenance of the gold standard as essential to the prosperity of the nation and to its position of influence among the nations. We consider the foreign policy of the administration in the main not only just and wise, but necessitated by the condition into which the United States has been brought by the progress of events. We have confidence in the statesmanship which is meeting new, difficult, and delicate questions with such wisdom that our country stands foremost among the great powers in the management of world politics. Therefore we hope for and confidently expect the triumph of the Republican Party in the coming election."

The more "liberal" section of the religious press, including the Free Thought papers, show a tendency to take an anti-imperialistic position. For example, *Unity* (Unitarian, September 20), while not explicitly accepting Mr. Bryan, says:

"Politics aside, personalities ignored, blaming no one, laying the responsibilities, as we must, far beyond the lines of either party and below the alleged distinctions of platforms and pledges, this truth is apparent: that the great question in American politics to-day is a world-question. The rising struggle for the liberty of self-government, the voice of the people as against some outside voice that is supposed to come from God, a conquering army or an alleged 'civilization,' is now finding its storm-center in the Transvaal and in the Philippine archipelago, and whatever the causes that led to the situation and whoever may be at fault, the sad truth remains that the United States Government has offered a cold shoulder to those who are fighting for a home government in Africa and cold lead for those who are fighting for home government in Asia. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the consciences of thousands of people are aroused and that they are groping blindly for light. Never since the campaign of 1860 has there been such a call for independency, and probably never such a disposition to scratch tickets or bolt parties one way or another as this year.

"In all this struggle and honest difference, this unifying thought remains: that whether McKinley or Bryan will be the successful candidate in November, civic duties will remain and the state will be in need of upright citizens. Then, as now, the church will be a necessary adjunct of good government. One other thing remains true: that the very disagreements of people go to show that we live in a time when wealth, culture, and leisure must show cause for being, must justify themselves by the public service they render and the public trust they administer. Let our churches lay hold of these far-reaching forces vigorously, and they may prove that even a presidential campaign can not depress their activities or deteriorate their message. It is well to keep politics out of religion, but wo to us if we keep religion out of our politics."

The New World (Rom. Cath., September 29), the official organ of Archbishop Feehan of Chicago, thus refers to the po-

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sition of the Protestant and the Roman Catholic press, taking as its text an editorial statement in the Chicago *Tribune* that "the religious press is a unit in support of McKinley":

"It is a fact that all, or nearly all, the Protestant weekly papers are in favor of the policy of the Administration in the Philippines. The fact is by no means creditable to them, having regard to the motive which most of them allow to appear only too plainly. Some of them, indeed, go so far as to notify Mr. McKinley that he need not expect the continuance of their support unless he consents to the confiscation of the property of the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

"But the attitude of the Protestant religious press, or the reason for that attitude, is not the point we desire to deal with at present. The simple fact of the matter is that, when the editorial writer in *The Tribune* states that the religious press of the country is a unit for McKinley and his Philippine policy, he states what is not the fact. There are quite a number of Catholic weeklies in this country. Some few of these have not taken sides in this Philippine controversy one way or the other. But the great majority of them have taken sides, and have declared against the policy of the Administration. It is difficult to suppose that the editorial writer in *The Tribune* can be ignorant of this fact. We do not mean to claim that he reads the Catholic religious weeklies very regularly; yet it is hardly to be supposed that he is not informed of the fact of their general attitude on this question. Putting the case most favorably to him, it is plain that either he is culpably ignorant on a question on which he professes to speak with knowledge, or he deliberately and wilfully misrepresents the fact in order to score a point. He can take his choice."

JEWISH LAWS AND CUSTOMS RELATING TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR.

THE last week of September and the first week of the present month are made notable to the children of Israel by several festivals of great importance—the Rosh Hashana, or New Year, on September 24 and 25; Yom Kippur, or the Day of Atonement, on October 3; and Succoth, or the Feast of Tabernacles, on October 8. In a recently published book entitled "Jewish Laws and Customs," by the Rev. A. Kingsley Glover, member of the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, a large amount of rare and very interesting material is brought together concerning the Jewish ceremonial law, particularly that relating to the high festivals of the ecclesiastical year. Mr. Glover gives the following summary of the observances relating to the New-Year feast, which, like that of Tabernacles, the Passover, and Pentecost, extends over two days:

"It is an old belief of the Jews that on this day God, as Judge, opens the three heavenly ledgers to reckon up the sins of the past year. If the sinner repent during the succeeding ten penitential days between New Year's and the Day of Atonement, his name is supposed to be inscribed in the Book of Life, Atonement Day being the limit of his period of probation.

"The Jews usher in the new year by a more or less rigorous fast on the preceding day; while visiting the graves of their dead, giving alms in their memory, and bathing are time-honored Jewish habits in preparation for the feast, while the ram's head is allowable and appropriate food, together with a few sweetmeats and fish. The ghetto usage of emptying one's pockets of all crumbs into the river on the first day of the new year, significant of the blotting out or casting away of one's sins, is still observed by a few of the more punctilious of the European ghetto Jews.

"The period intervening between the first day of the new year and the Day of Atonement is really a kind of Jewish Lent, or season of penitence, fasting, and special prayer in the synagogs, when the officiant and congregation wear their white grave-clothes and caps. . . . . .

"On the first day of the new year the rabbinical Jews remain in the synagog at prayer until noon, the penitents beating their breasts as the rabbi enumerates the forty-four possible kinds of sin current during the year just ending. The horn which for countless ages has been blown on New Year's Day to call to fasting, penance, alms-giving, and judgment (whence the idea of the 'trump' of the angel on Judgment Day) must always be made of the horn of a ram, and its blowing must be regulated by certain 'invariable traditional rules.' It is never blown at night, but at and after sunrise, and only in threefold blasts, connected with which is the beautiful cabalistic belief that the angels weave crowns out of the several blasts as the sound waves ascend to heaven."

With respect to the usages on Atonement Day, which is both a feast and a fast, Mr. Glover writes:

"The great 'White Fast' lasts from sunset on the ninth of Tishri until the appearance of the first three stars on the evening of the tenth; and while it is a stricter fast than any now known among Christians, yet its festive character is indicated very forcibly in the old rabbinic law requiring the family table to be adorned as beautifully as on the weekly Sabbath. . . . The synagogs at this time in Orthodox communities are open all night for worship, while all through the day the edifices are crowded with penitents; the men and boys never leaving from the beginning to the end of the fast. The day is one of abstinence not only from all food, but from drink, wearing of shoes, washing, and all kinds of labor; the only exception being in favor of the priests, who always wash their hands before imparting the priestly blessing. . . . Striking illustrations of personal devotion and penitence mark the passing of the 'White Fast,' and among these perhaps the most curious in gentile eyes is the mutual floggings administered in the synagogs of the extremely orthodox, beginning on the preceding afternoon and continuing through the fast, in compliance with the explicit recommendation of the 'Shulchan Arukh,' the authoritative law-book of the ghetto Jews. During the administration of the thirty nine stripes at the hands of his brother, the penitent Jew bends both head and body, facing toward the north. . . . On this holy, penitential day, the truly penitent man also asks pardon of all whom he may have injured by word or deed during the year past; but if the offended person has died meanwhile, the one seeking reconciliation and forgiveness proceeds to the grave of the deceased, with ten chosen witnesses, and there confesses his transgressions, saying: 'I have sinned against Israel and against this deceased person.' . . . All through the twenty-four hours of the great White Fast the Jewish penitents may be seen at their devotions, barefooted or in stocking feet, and wrapped in their white grave-clothes and caps, supplicating God's pardon for Israel's sins. It is a weird sight to the gentile beholder."

With regard to the numerous ablutions of the Jewish law, the writer says that while they have been attributed to purely religious causes, their true basis is partly hygienic, partly cabalistic:

"Readers of the New Testament know to what extent the sect of Pharisees carried handwashing and other ablutions; and in the practise of modern orthodox rabbinic Jews we behold the Pharisaic customs perpetuated and elaborated. The old cabalistic reason for the morning handwashing touches upon the belief in evil spirits, so prevalent in all ages among Jews and other Orientals. The cabalists tell how, during the night, the wicked demons attach themselves to the hands of the unwary sleeper and remain thereon until washed off in the morning! But even in this we see only superstition put to the very practical purpose of frightening people into personal cleanliness."

Following are some of the curious Jewish laws about ablutions, as given by Mr. Glover:

"1. One must wash before prayer and eating.

"2. On rising in the morning one must wash his hands (after sunrise) and say the proper benediction.

"3. Before the morning handwashing, it is unlawful to touch mouth, nose, ear, or eye.

"4. In washing the hands, the water is *poured* over them. It is unlawful to immerse them in the water.

"5. The hands must be washed separately; first the right, then the left.

"6. In washing the hands, the water must be caught in a basin; it is unlawful to let it fall on the ground.

"7. If one rise before sunrise and wash his hands, he should

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wash again after sunrise, but need not say the benediction again.

"8. One must wash the hands after the following: Rising from bed, a bath, paring the nails, putting on one's shoes, touching the naked feet, scratching the head.

"9. The penalty for not washing the hands after the above actions is twofold, according to the station in life. For scholars it is the blotting out of everything ever learned from the memory; for others it is insanity."

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN STATE AND CHURCH IN ITALY

THE death of King Humbert has again emphasized the antagonism between church and state in Italy (THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 22, October 6); but at the same time it has given to peace advocates on both sides a new opportunity for the exercise of their power. The *Chronik* (Leipsic No. 34) draws attention to the prominence of the forces that make for reconciliation. It says in effect:

The death of the Italian king has seemingly given those within the Roman hierarchy who are seeking an understanding with the political powers the opportunity they desired. The Pope himself ordered that a mass for the dead be read, and sent his sympathies to the bereaved family, directing the Archbishop of Milan to do this in a formal letter. This is the first communication of the kind that has passed between the Vatican and the Quirinal since Rome has been the capital of the kingdom. Leading archbishops, like those of Milan, Genoa, Venice, and others, by special proclamations ordered memorial services for the dead ruler. It is especially significant that Archbishop Ferrari, of Milan, who played such a conspicuous anti-state rôle in the bread riots of 1898, sent a special letter of condolence to Monza.

The Irreconcilables, however, are not silent. Not only does the Berlin *Germania*, probably the most influential political paper of the Roman Catholic Church in the world, declare that a reconciliation between the state and church in Italy is possible only by a "return to obedience," but the church papers of Italy are supporting this position. They are encouraged in this by the attitude of the conservative element in the political parties, who are asking for an understanding with the clericals in order to combat with united forces the attacks of radicalism in religion and in politics. The leader of the church party that favors such an understanding is the genial Bishop Bonomelli, who is personally a favorite at the royal court, and has found an ally in the Archbishop of Genoa. In the mean while, the advocates of "Roma intangibile" in the Vatican are active in their propaganda of hostility to the state and the *status quo*, and are especially determined in their opposition to the proposed change in the attitude of good Roman Catholics in Italy, who are not allowed by the church to take part in the elections or the doings of the state.

The *Chronik* thinks that the irreconcilables have gained the upper hand in Vatican councils, and in proof cites the following official declaration from the hand of the cardinal secretary, Rampolla, as published in the *Osservatore Romano*:

"In view of the fact that the church authorities have, on the occasion of the death of King Humbert, permitted the publication of the prayer of his widow, the charge has been raised that the authorities have acted contrary to the most holy laws of the church. In reply, we wish to say that the church has only suffered, not sanctioned, the churchly burial of the king, not only in order thereby to protest against the terrible crime that ended his life, but also, out of consideration for his person, as he has, especially in late years, given undoubted evidence of his religious feelings, and, it is claimed, had expressed the wish in this 'holy year' to seek a reconciliation with his God through the sacraments. We have, accordingly, reasons to believe that in his last hour he appealed to the mercy of his God, and if it had been possible he would have become reconciled with his Maker. According to churchly customs under such circumstances a churchly burial can not be denied."

This explanation, which is generally regarded as an attempt to explain away the seeming compliance of the church, has called forth sharp replies from the organs of the state, and even from some of the church papers. The *Tribuna* (Rome) says:

"In such an hour as this, when a whole nation stands awestruck at the tomb of its king, a moment that even the church authorities should consider sacred, a word like this from those whose mission it is to teach mercy is so disgusting and repulsive that language can not furnish a proper term to designate it."

The author of the communication in *Chronik* is convinced that the publication of the notice in the *Osservatore* was directed against Bonomelli and the compromise party among the Italian clergy. A number of Protestant papers, among them the German *Deutsch-Evangelische Kirchenzeitung*, criticize the Queen's prayer as not even Christian and as one that could have been written for a heathen king. In Italy, however, the prayer has become very popular, according to the testimony of the *Osservatore* itself.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF THE LATE KING HUMBERT AND HIS QUEEN.

The Religion of James Russell Lowell.—Mr. W. D. Howells, who for many years was a close friend of James Russell Lowell, includes in his reminiscences of the New England poet and critic in *Scribner's Magazine* (September), some interesting statements as to the latter's attitude toward religion. During all the period of their intimacy, he relates, Lowell only once approached the subject of his religious faith. This was one day during a walk near Longfellow's house in Cambridge. Mr. Howells says:

"He was speaking of the New Testament, and he said the truth was in it; but 'They had covered it up with their hagiology.' Tho he had been bred a Unitarian, and had more and more liberated himself from all creeds, he humorously affected an abiding relief in hell, and similarly contended for the eternal punishment of the wicked. He was of a religious nature, and he was very reverent of other people's religious feelings; he ex-

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pressed a special tolerance for my own inherited faith, no doubt because Mrs. Lowell was also a Swedenborgian; but I do not think he was interested in it, and I suspect that all religious formulations bored him. In his earlier poems are many intimations and affirmations of belief in an overruling Providence, and especially in the God who declares vengeance His and will repay men for their evil deeds, and will right the weak against the strong. I think he never quite lost this, tho when in the last years of his life I asked him if he believed there was a moral government of the universe, he answered gravely and with a sort of pain: 'The scale was so vast, and we saw such a little part of it.'

"As to the notion of a life after death, I never had any direct or indirect expression from him; but I incline to the opinion that his hold upon this weakened with his years, as it is sadly apt to do with men who have read much and thought much. Mystical Lowell was, as every poet must be, but I do not think he liked mystery."

AN EX-PRIEST'S VIEW OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM AND REASON.

"ROME" and "Reason" are commonly supposed among Protestants to be not only mutually unfriendly, but irreconcilable. It is an interesting fact that the opposite view is strongly upheld by a Freethinker, Mr. J. M'Cabe, once a Roman Catholic priest of some note in England. Mr. M'Cabe, who writes in *The Literary Guide*, a London Free Thought journal, remarks that of all the many popular fallacies current about Roman Catholicism this is the commonest. Indeed, he says that among the laity of that church, and even among some of its priests, there is much misunderstanding as to the teachings of their theologians upon this point. He writes:

"The truth is that the definition of faith which is accepted by all Catholic theologians and philosophers is not at all inconsistent with rational methods of inquiry. . . . Faith, in esoteric Catholicism, is not an emotional element at all, but an act of the intellect. To believe, as distinct from 'to know,' means an assent to a proposition on the authority of another, when other sources of direct information are unavailable. In this sense it is clear that faith or belief is not merely a defensible process; it is a necessity, at times a duty, and it plays a large part in the completion of our mental endowment. . . . . .

"'Rationalists and theologians are evidently at cross-purposes on the point. The Rationalist no more rejects the legitimate use of faith than the theologian resists the critical claims of reason. In Catholic theology, in fact, the respective provinces of faith and reason are mapped out with a justice which no Rationalism can question. The popular notion of Roman teaching is entirely incorrect. Faith is defined as an assent to propositions on authority, in defect of personal ascertainment. In the application of that definition to religious matters it at once becomes evident that there must be a large exercise of reason before there can be any such thing as an act of faith. It rests with the individual to inquire into the character and credentials of the authority which is urged, and into the alleged fact of the communication of information. Without such a preliminary inquiry of a purely rational character an act of faith would be an act of folly. Only when the authority has been proved to be reliable in point of information and of veracity, and when the fact of his communication is placed beyond doubt, does the legitimate and sensible function of belief commence.

"An examination of the Latin manuals of 'Dogmatic Theology,' which present the official teaching of the Church of Rome, will prove that she is perfectly conscious of, and attentive to, this circumstance. Her position is ideally logical—not tyrannical and anti-rational, as is usually supposed. Theologians enumerate a number of preliminary doctrines which they call the '*præ-ambula fidei*'—the preliminaries of faith. These propositions—the existence and personality and infinite perfection of the Deity is the principal one—must be established by human reason alone, without there being any question of faith or authority whatever, except of a mystical internal gift which is understood to intensify, but by no means supersede or change, the natural operation of the mind. Indeed, the church has expressly decreed that even this legendary internal 'light' is not given unless a man has a large amount of purely rational conviction on these preliminary questions.

"So far it has been the task of the philosopher to provide a basis for the structure of faith. The theologian proper then commences his function; but there is still a wide field to be traversed by purely rational inquiry before the province of faith and authority is reached. The first question to be approached is the question of the fact of a positive revelation having been given. This must be established by purely historical inquiry, by evidence that will sustain the severest critical analysis. Then, among the innumerable sects that claim to have inherited the power of Christ, rational inquiry has to establish that the Church of Rome alone possesses genuine and reliable credentials. From that point the student is conducted, still in the light of reason, criticizing documents and texts of documents, to the infallibility of the church.

"It will be readily recognized that there is nothing in this procedure to lower the dignity of reason, but that it rather facilitates the task of the Rationalist. It is, however, too frequently lost sight of that beyond this point the Church of Rome is perfectly justified in urging faith and authority and the (in a sense) submission of reason."

It is in virtue of just such a presentation of the religious problem, says Mr. M'Cabe, that so many priests have left the Roman Catholic Church and Christianity itself; for, in the course of their "*præ-ambula fidei*," they have—in their own belief—found that neither church nor revelation possessed "credentials" that would bear the patient scrutiny of the unprejudiced truthseeker. Mr. M'Cabe vastly prefers the Roman Catholic conception of faith to the "vague, Protestant, sentimental idea"; for, he says, the emotion of faith or trust is "one of the chief obstacles to the spread of Rationalist principles; light can not penetrate so cloudy a region." The Roman conception, on the other hand, if widely realized, would "prepare the way of progress very effectively."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"WHAT a sight it is," remarks *The Independent* recently, "to see the pagan empire of Japan protesting against the barbarities of a Christian nation engaged in war with China!"

THE installation of the Rev. Edward Cummings as Edward Everett Hale's successor in the South Congregational Church (Unit.), Boston, will be one of the most notable events of the autumn in New England. Dr. Hale has been the pastor of this church for forty-four years. His successor has until lately been assistant professor of sociology in Harvard.

"A MONTH of Sundays," *The Living Church* says, "is of the same length as the ordinary month, because every day of the week is a Sunday with some nation. For example, the first day of the week is the Christian Sunday; Monday is the day kept sacred by the Greeks: Tuesday is the Persian day of rest; on Wednesday the Assyrians worship; Thursday is a holy day among the Egyptians; the Turks keep Friday, and the Jews Saturday, as their Sabbath."

ATTENTION has been called to the many instances of longevity among the Welsh clergy: Canon Robert Williams, Llanfaelog, Anglesey, has been in the ministry of the church sixty-three years, having been ordained in 1837; Dean Lewis of Bangor, has an unbroken record of fifty-eight years' work; Rev. Samuel Jones, rural dean of Caermarthen and vicar of Llangunnor, fifty-six years. Archdeacon Bevan of Hay, holds the longest record as vicar. He was appointed to the vicariate of Hay in 1845, and has remained there ever since. Rev. Ll. Wynne Jones, Llanymynech, was ordained in 1845.

THE curious tendency of the human mind to form religious segments and subsegments is illustrated by the condition of things in England. The established church, itself a segment of the Latin subdivision of Christendom, is divided into four parties, the High, Low, Broad, and Ritualistic or Catholic—the latter often being associated with the first in common parlance. It has generally been supposed that the "advanced" or ritualist party is united upon church matters; but it now appears that even here there is a party within a party. An English writer is quoted by a London correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) as saying that the ritualists have long been somewhat seriously divided "on many important points," and that even in the English Church Union—its official organization—there are "two parties, the extreme and the moderate party—the party of philosophic theologians and the party of rationalizing medievalists. There is the *Lux Mundi* school, which, tho it holds what is called 'high' doctrine on the sacraments and the priesthood, is inclined to sympathize a good deal with modern rationalistic criticism of the Bible; and there is the party—and it has the support of *The Church Times*—which retains some of the intense loyalty and reverence felt by the old Tractarians toward the Holy Scriptures, and which dreads the tendency of modern thought to impair the credit of the 'lively oracles' delivered to the church by the servants of her divine Master."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE GERMAN NOTE AND ITS RECEPTION.

THERE are not wanting those who maintain that to the actions of white men other than missionaries must be attributed the resentment on the part of the Chinese that has resulted in the desperate effort to be rid of all foreigners. Yet even some of those who explain the uprising in this way now suggest rigorous punishment as a preventive of future trouble. For instance, *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), which we quote on page 443 in partial vindication of the Chinese, advocates the destruction of the seat of government. It says:

"Both the Forbidden City and the Imperial City must be destroyed. We do not think that this punishment would be too severe to atone for the accumulated crimes of which the dynasty has been guilty. . . . These two visible evidences of imperial glory should be given to the flames and destroyed, after all the inmates have been removed, which would give a blow to Manchu pride from which it would not recover in this generation. . . . Lord Elgin wrote in his journal, at the close of the sacking of the Summer Palace, 'War is a hateful business. The more one sees of it, the more one detests it.' It is so. But the day of universal peace has not yet dawned."

The same paper suggests the rebuilding of the ancient Nanking palaces under European supervision as a good introduction to reforms in the European sense; but the powers do not yet seem inclined to undertake so large a responsibility. The power most interested in exacting reprisals, Germany, has demanded that personal punishment be inflicted upon the most prominent leaders of the anti-foreign movement prior to peace negotiations; this does not seem to meet the approval of all the other powers, and the Germans realize that their position is embarrassing. The *Tageblatt* (Berlin) defends the German demand as follows:

"It is an undeniable fact that Germany has been forced into a position more prominent than her economic interests in China would allot to her. The actual murder of the German ambassador confers upon the German Government most unpleasant duties, and compels her to assume a leading rôle. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* justly acknowledged this when it declared that the choice of Graf Waldersee as commander-in-chief was due solely to this fact."

On the whole, the press everywhere agree that the punishment of the leaders of the Boxer movement is necessary. The *Figaro* (Paris) thinks that "the fulfilment of Germany's demand would be just retribution for the many crimes committed under the eye and probably with the concurrence of the Chinese Government." The *Matin* (Paris) says:

"The demands of Germany are straightforward, and should end Li Hung Chang's endeavors to gain time by mere talk. We do not know what reception the German vote ultimately will receive; but it certainly ought to form a basis for regulating the peace negotiations, and in this it has the merit of ending the indecision of the powers. The main difficulty will probably be found in the fact that the Russian Government has all along been inclined to let the most prominent criminals escape."

The Times (London) expresses the opinion of most English papers in the following:

"The Government of Emperor William recognize the force of the contention we have consistently laid down, that punishment of the real authors of the attacks on Europeans must be a condition precedent to diplomatic dealings of any kind with any representatives of China. As a preliminary to such dealings, it calls for the surrender of the 'original and real instigators' of the crimes that have been perpetrated. . . . The number to be punished is, the circular truly remarks, of less importance than the character of the criminals as prime movers and ringleaders. The ministers of the powers in Peking will be able to give or to obtain trustworthy evidence as to which of the Chinese dignitaries come within this description. . . . M. Delcassé, so long ago as his speech at Foix, declared in general terms that the international troops must extort from the Chinese 'compensation for the past,' and 'guarantees for the future.' But until now no specific suggestion for the attainment of this common purpose has been publicly advanced by any of the states concerned. The suggestion is now made by Germany, and, while we could wish the credit of making it belonged to ourselves, we must own that there is a certain fitness in the fact that it proceeds from a state in the person of whose minister the wrong designed, but not completed, against the other powers was actually consummated."

Contrary to expectation, the German note did not meet with approval everywhere. "The United States," remarks the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), "appears unwilling to indorse it." Russia did not regard the arrest of such prominent Boxers as Prince Tuan as necessary, and the British Government has hung fire. The *Herald* (Kobe, Japan) expresses itself to the following effect:

THE MAILED FIST OF THE EMPEROR AND ITS LONG THRUST.
—*Amsterdammer.*

Japan undoubtedly intends to acquire territory in China, and it does not take the assurance of the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) to convince us that Russia has annexed Manchuria. Germany is a probable third party to a scheme of interference with Chinese territory. Altho it is impossible to give credence to all the stories circulating about Germany's intentions, it is not permissible to think that a powerful German fleet and a formidable German army are being massed in the East for no purpose but that of assisting to beat the already dead Chinese dog. And all the while England stands pledged to make no territorial acquisition and the United States stands practically in the same position.

There is a tendency in the German press to advise the Government to practically withdraw from the concert. "Russia, unfortunately, does not seem to agree with us," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin), "and anything is better than the dangerous position of an ally to unreliable Britain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Right of the Powers to Intervene in China.—It has been said repeatedly that the powers have no right to meddle with the internal affairs of China, that the Chinese should be left to work out their own salvation, and that all friction would disappear if the foreigners would withdraw. The liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) argues against this view in the following manner:

"The Chinese themselves can not dispense with the outer world. Nothing shows this better than the fact that they sent embassies to different countries, which they could not have been forced to do. The Chinese could not well get along without markets for their surplus produce, especially silk and tea. No, the Chinese really need the Occident, but they are not willing to deal with Western nations as equals. They mean to be treated as superiors, and these terms can not possibly be accepted. It should be remembered, too, that the Chinese themselves live outside of their own country, and are often very aggressive. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that any one people own a part of the earth so exclusively that it may exclude every other one. Every nation has upon the soil it inhabits full political power, and nobody means to deny that the Chinese have a right to this political power in their country. The idea of a partitioning

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of China has been uttered by irresponsible people. Responsible men repudiate it. But the treasures which lie hidden in the soil really belong to all humanity. No nation has the right to prevent these treasures from being made useful. There is an expression by which the rights of the whole human race are described; it is, 'the open door.' And it is really 'the open door' for which the outside nations are fighting in China, and will fight until they have secured it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE END OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA NEAR?

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH evidently is thoroughly tired of the endless quarrels between nationalities which appear to be about the only occupation of the Austrian Parliament. During the maneuvers in Galicia, he informed a Polish deputation that the coming elections will be the last attempt of the Government to rule by constitutional means. This is interpreted to mean that, unless quarreling ceases and the Reichsrath settles down to business, the constitution will be suspended. The *Wiener Zeitung* (Vienna) utters the following warning:

"For three years now the budget has missed constitutional approval and control, and the most important suggestions of the Government remain unsettled. Every necessary reform is retarded, the wishes of the people and everything relating to the material welfare of the nation, especially tax reform, are made secondary to the one question which concerns only a part of the empire—the language question. In other countries, industry and trade flourish under fostering care; whatever progress is made in Austria is due to private enterprise.

"Every attempt on the part of the Government to remove the obstacle has failed. The representatives will not attend to business. The dissolution of Parliament was therefore an absolute necessity. The Government hopes that the people will send men willing to assist in the development of the country. The Government, by dissolving a Parliament which did no positive work, carries out a constitutional principle. It is very necessary for the voters to remember the value for good or evil of each vote, for the people have now to decide whether they agree that the priceless right of constitutional government is to be rendered valueless by a Parliament which prevents all practical work."

The Czechs and Germans have already come forward with their platforms, altho the elections will not begin until the middle of December, and will last an entire month, owing to a complicated system. The Czechs demand the same independence as the Magyars have in Hungary. The Germans, who have a minority of two fifths, will oppose Czech rule to the utmost. Besides the retaining of German as the dominant language, they demand curtailment of the rights of feudal lords and of the clergy. These latter are, therefore, expected to throw in their influence with the more manageable Slav element. The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* sums up the situation as follows:

The Germans are very much split up. The German Socialists continue to stand by internationalism, which renders them worse than useless to their nationality, while the Czech Socialists have intimated that they are Czechs first and Socialists afterward by transferring their sittings to Prague. The Christian Socialists, on the other hand, emphasize their German nationality more than their anti-Semitism. In Galicia, the Polish Nationalists, according to the *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, will again have an overwhelming majority. The Tyrol will show a solid German front.

Many papers point out that the only tie between the conflicting parties and nationalities is still the Emperor. *The Times* (London) thinks he will remain so, yet it fears that a suspension of the constitution may seriously strain his popularity. It says:

"Whatever may be the fate of the constitution, which is now in danger, the stable elements in the dual monarchy are still the emperor and the house of Hapsburg, supported by the official class and by the incorruptible loyalty of the army. The Emperor has weathered so many storms already it is conceivable that, in the hands of so able a pilot, even a reversion to unchecked autocratic government might not prove altogether a failure. How entirely the Emperor commands the love and obedience of all his subjects was shown only the other day in the universal rejoicings over his seventieth birthday; and the sharp reproof he has just administered to the Archbishop of Sarajevo, for interfering in Bosnian politics, is a good instance of his indisposition to stand any nonsense from the clerical party, and of the approval which follows such acts of personal authority on his part from the recognized organs of public opinion. At the same time, great, and deservedly great, as the Emperor's influence undoubtedly is, no friend of Austria-Hungary wishes to see too great a strain put upon it, particularly at this moment, when there is a good deal of threatening unrest in the East of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

RUMORS of a resignation of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet are again heard in France. The *Journal des Débats* declares that most of the members of the cabinet are tired of office, and that an early resignation may be expected. The *Siècle*, however, denies that the cabinet will make room for another before Parliament assembles, and gives November 6 as the date for convening Parliament. It seems more likely that the cabinet then, instead of resigning voluntarily, will be forced to retire, especially as the Socialists, who have so far supported it, are divided among themselves. The *Aurore* (Paris) says on this point:

"For nearly a year the strength of the Socialists has been wasted in internal quarrels. Jealousy, rancor, intrigue, have enervated them. One faction has allowed itself to be corrupted by being allowed to share in power. Another flirts with the Nationalists. In the mean time, the great mass of voters become discouraged and impatient. The best spirits leave the party, and the reactionaries profit by it. It is necessary once more to act in unison."

The Bonapartists, meanwhile, are not idle. They do their best, they prepare the country for coming revolution, and they predict that they will be successful when, in November, the Exposition has ceased to attract attention. Unfortunately for their purposes, they do not seem to have made up their minds on a leader. The Paris correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) writes as follows:

"With God's and the Jesuits' help, the revolution is soon to be carried out; the only question is, who is to be the heir of Parliamentary republicanism? Will it be a military dictatorship, a plebiscite, or the Legitimists? The military dictatorship would only lead to the plebiscite, and the Orleanist Legitimists really have no chance; thus the plebiscite means Bonapartism. But who is to be the candidate? Prince Victor has intimated that he is still Pretender, despite his 'terpsichorean' wife and his morganatic children. He will not make room for his cousin Louis, the Russian general. It must be admitted that his marriage, with a people like the French, need not interfere with his chances; but he must act. Cassagnac warns him that he can not continue to claim dynastic rights and yet enjoy the ease and protection of inactivity. Unless he acts, the fruit will fall to another."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, which also keenly watches the political development in France, sketches the situation in the main as follows:

The present ministry was appointed in June, 1899, for a special purpose. Its task was to settle the Dreyfus affair, defend the republic against the military and Assumptionist revolutionaries, and assist the Exposition. This program could be carried out by Republicans of all shades, the Socialists Millerand and Baudin, as well as the Conservatives Waldeck-Rousseau, Delcassé, and Dupuy. But now a new program is necessary, and the plan is to remove the extremist Socialists. That may not be

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very considerate; but consideration, gratitude, and faith have no place in party politics.

The Saturday Review (London) does not believe that the ministry will resign in a hurry. It says:

"At no time has the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet shown signs of cowardice; it has constantly smothered dangerous interpellations, and is not likely to shrink from those on the Voulet-Chanoine tragedy, the Exhibition accidents, the recent strikes, and other matters that have arisen during the holidays and must be answered at the beginning of the new session. It is probable, indeed, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau and his colleagues will maintain their position for some time to come. They have succeeded in keeping order during the Exhibition and in getting rid (at least temporarily) of the Dreyfus affair. In view of any disorder that may break out in Paris during the winter, the Palais Bourbon would do well to support the present ministry—for, at the present moment, it could not find a stronger and more fearless combination."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHINESE AND THE MISSIONARIES.

IN answer to the question, Who is responsible for the trouble in China? the blame is still thrown by many people upon the missionaries. They are not, however, without defenders. *The Overland China Mail* (Hongkong), in the course of a long article, expresses itself in the main as follows:

That the Chinese object to the missionaries is certain; but the aggressiveness of the Western governments had probably quite as much and more to do with the rising of the Boxers. When, for instance, the British assumed the government of Kowloon Hinterland, and attempted to hoist the flag, did the Chinese view that action with indifference? Was it not rather true that, in their clumsy blundering way, they unearthed the old cannon, dragged them up to the hilltops, and opened a cannonade on the British troops? But missionaries were at work and had been for many years in the same district, and were at their posts at the time, and suffered no molestation. The man in search of truth may ask again, Why is it that this outbreak has followed so swiftly on the loss of Chinese territory? It is only a few years since Formosa, Kowloon, Wei-hai-Wei, and Kiao-Chau were taken from the Chinese. In Peking the boxers have attacked foreigners of all nationalities, irrespective of their creed or profession. This should prove that, at least, the missionary is not mainly responsible, for tho many missionaries were massacred, many others still live unmolested in different parts of the country.

The accusation most frequently repeated is that the missionaries deliberately ride rough-shod over the feelings of the Chinese. The *Bayrische Landes-Zeitung* denies this, but it admits that the missionaries show little judgment in accepting converts. This paper is the organ of the Bavarian Centrists, and strictly Catholic. The article which we condense in the following is not commented upon editorially, but the fact that it is printed in such a publication gives it some weight in Germany. It runs in the main as follows:

No doubt most of the missionaries are entirely unselfish; but their great fault is that, in order to make a convert, they close their eyes to many facts. It is a great disgrace for a Chinaman to abandon the religion of his forefathers, to turn his back upon Confucian morals. To cease honoring his ancestors in the accustomed manner is equivalent to a complete severance of the bonds between him, his family, and his country. The natural consequence is that, in villages where "converts" are to be found, two parties are formed—the Chinese who acknowledge the authority of their own officials, and a minority of "converts," who are under the protection of the missionary. This protection is only too often abused, and the "Christians" in this way obtain victories over the "heathens." When the influence of the missionaries was increased enormously under treaty rights, this meant a new triumph for the Chinese "Christians," who soon showed such arrogance that riots were inevitable. They found many adherents who regarded the new faith solely as a protection for their crimes; for if among the missionaries there are many who act in good faith, among the "converts" there are but few who deserve respect. In all Shanghai papers the words "no converts" are invariably added to the "help wanted" advertise-

"CHRISTIANIZING" CHINA.

CHORUS OF THE POWERS (to Missionary): "You have done well, little mon. You have applied the lotion; we will rub it in!"

—*Sydney Bulletin, N. S. W.*

ments. The great mistake of the missionaries is that they think themselves bound to protect against the authorities every rascal who calls himself a Christian. Equal justice would do much to preserve quiet. It may be necessary for the missionaries and their adherents to show greater tolerance to those who do not share their belief.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN LOAN AND THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE loan of eighty million marks ($19,400,000), which the German Government recently placed with two New York banks, has caused extensive comment in German newspaperdom. In a leading article, the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) discusses the loan in a condemnatory tone, contending that the circumstances in this case are vitally different from those in the case of England's loan. It says:

"The placing with two New York banks of the new German loan in the form of treasury notes bearing four per cent. has occasioned such remark in Germany that the majority of papers are still at a loss what to say about it. Only a few newspapers which would fain please the Government echo the official statement that Germany is only following the example of England. England, too, they say, went into the American gold-market and placed a loan to cover the war expenses in South Africa. Certain papers accentuate the fact that at least half the English treasury notes, namely, one hundred million marks, were placed in America. Why, then, should not Germany borrow eighty million marks from the Yankees? But when two persons do the same thing, it is no longer the same thing. We have already explained that England raised the funds for the South African war with ridiculous ease. England needed no help from America. It was most agreeable to the English Government to place in America treasury notes of relatively small amount compared

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with the entire war costs, in order to show the world that in the very moment when on the other side of the ocean (Europe) most violent attacks were being made on the English policy, the Americans were falling over one another in the scramble for English securities which were to serve this very policy. There was an eloquent irony in this proceeding. No one could have or did have the thought that in England herself this loan could not be placed, that England was compelled to seek American help. Germany, on the contrary, does not give America a share in her loan, but makes the loan exclusively in America. When previously a loan was offered in Germany and England simultaneously, no one claimed that Germany was forced to borrow from England. To-day this is otherwise. The American financial transaction gives the impression everywhere that the imperial Government could not raise the eighty million marks in Germany. And this in a year when no loan has been offered, and in the very first undertaking of the 'world' policy! If it were a question of an additional eight hundred million marks, there might be some sense in the matter. But to go to New York for eighty million marks is a policy that must occasion shaking of heads in every circle of Germany, a policy by no means to be explained by the example of England."

On the same subject, the Cologne *Volks-Zeitung*, after pointing out the danger of a future outflow of gold to America, remarks:

"But even greater is the danger of an increase in the superiority of the Yankees in agrarian matters by the taking up of the German loan by American banks. We stand, as it is, in sufficient agrarian dependence on the United States; this dependence is dictated by nature, which has compelled us to purchase in America many natural products and raw materials for our manufactures. Thus we are continually made debtors to the United States, and we feel this all the more oppressively since our export—we call attention only to sugar—is seriously threatened, while our import from America steadily increases. Shall we add to this agrarian dependence a financial also? In such case would not the Yankees' comb swell even more and their disregard of our just wishes increase? No, no increase of our dependence on the United States!"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S WAR IN ASHANTI.

THE Ashanti war is still dragging on. The latest authentic reports speak of great difficulties and also of some reverses. The latter are laid at the door of the native troops, which, owing to the scarcity of white regiments, are being employed against the Ashantis. This raises the question of the value of such levies. The Manchester *Guardian*, referring to the desertion of the troops employed before the town of Ejesu, says:

"That excellent soldier, the new commander at Aldershot, Sir William Butler, had a somewhat similar experience in Ashanti at the beginning of his military career, tho happily he did not pay for it with his life, as it is feared that Captain Benson has done. Captain Butler was to have organized a native force to operate on the right of Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition to Ashanti, but in spite of all his hard work he failed to make anything of the levies. The employment of native troops in Africa opens a very big question. There are some tribes, like the Houssas, the Senegalese, the Sudanese, that take very kindly to soldiering, and soon become very proficient. With them the danger is that they may turn their knowledge against their instructors, as the Sudanese troops did in the Uganda mutiny. . . . If native troops must be employed, better employ trained troops from a warlike tribe and run the risk of a mutiny, than raw, undisciplined levies who are pretty certain to desert in the moment of danger."

There is, however, in some quarters, a belief that the natives show so little spirit because they are forced to fight against their will. The Hamburg *Correspondant* makes the following ugly charges against the British in Zanzibar:

"The slave trade is as brisk as ever here, and that for the benefit of England. The negroes are pacified by the statement that they are merely to act as carriers for an expedition to Lake Tanganyika. In reality, they are used for the Ashanti war. The first steamer took 1,500; another, which will take 2,000, is expected to arrive. As the British police take men forcibly during the night, including such as have placed themselves under the protection of other nations, the foreign consuls have sent an identical note to the British representative, protesting against these doings, and declaring that they would report the matter at home and publish it in the European papers. The answer was, as might have been expected, that no such abuses are known to the British authorities; but the consuls hold the proofs."

There is, however, little doubt that efficient troops will be found for the work, and the last vestige of independence will be taken from the Kumasis, the ruling tribe. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"With all the traditions of a governing race, they resented the curtailment of their ancient powers, and determined to make an effort to regain their former ascendancy. The attempt was made and has failed, and its failure will carry with it further deprivations of the powers and privileges of the Kumasis as a tribe. Their country will probably be put under direct British administration, or, if this course is not followed, the remains of tribal government left to the possessors of the Golden Stool will be very small. The result of placing Kumasi under the direct rule of the white man should be beneficial in many ways. By the even administration of justice and the greater individual freedom allowed, Kumasi would become a sort of model state, and serve as an example to all the neighboring chieftains. In this way the African's ideal of civilization would be gradually raised, and a distinct step forward made in the opening up of the Dark Continent."

There seems to be some dissent to this among the educated negroes of the Gold Coast, who have lately declared on several occasions that the colored man should have a greater measure of freedom, at least on his own continent. *The Daily Chronicle* (London) received a communication from a leading native which runs in the main as follows:

The natural leaders of the people should be taken into consideration. Before the war of 1873-74 Ashanti was a well-organized state, as such impartial writers as Rowdick and T. B. Freeman have shown. But if oppression pure and simple is intended, the spirit of the people must be broken, or they must be destroyed altogether. A depopulated country, however, will yield no income and have no trade. Neither can a massacre assist civilization and progress. The wisest plan would be to prepare the people gradually that they can get back King Pempeh, not as an enemy, but as a friend of Great Britain. The present rising is merely a strong protest of the Ashantis against the methods of the Colonial Office. It should be properly regarded, else the Ashantis, who have opposed Great Britain for a hundred years, will offer resistance to British enterprise for another century.

The comments of the continental press on this matter are, as usual, not flattering to England. The following is from the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam):

"The Ashantis are not more difficult to rule than the other Akan tribes; but they must be handled with some tact, and that was not done. How much the entire race is hurt is shown by the fact that many Akan tribes which have lived for centuries under European rule show their dislike of England, and that the Adansis, who fled in 1887 with their king into British territory, to the southeast of the Prah, are now making common cause with the Ashantis. The people's rights are simply trampled upon. The British agent sells land concessions as if the land were crown land. It is not. The soil is divided among the tribes, but of this no notice is taken. Chamberlain's flatterers will, of course, shout that his only aim is to make the Ashantis 'free, prosperous, and civilized,' and that all the more as there is even more gold in Ashantiland than in the Transvaal. Only the anarchy caused by British misrule has stopped the export of gold. A railroad is now to be built to the gold-fields, and that will probably be efficiently guarded; but one can not help thinking that when England discovers 'atrocities' and 'grievances' anywhere she is acting according to jingo patriotism, or, as Hyndman puts it, 'the love of another man's country with the determination to grab it.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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Our catalogue illustrates an exclusive line of suits and cloaks. We will mail it *free*, together with a choice line of samples to select from. *Our Prices this season are lower than ever before.*

Our Catalogue illustrates:

Exquisite Tailor-made Costumes, selected from the newest Paris models, $8 up.
Tailor-made Gowns, both jacket and skirt lined throughout with fine quality taffeta silk, $15 up.
Visiting and Church Dresses at very moderate prices.
Exclusive designs in Jackets, lined throughout, $7 up.
New French Skirts, cut according to the latest models, $4 up.
Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy-Day Suits and Skirts, and Pedestrian Suits and Skirts made of double-face materials.

We prepay all Express charges. We would be pleased to mail our catalogue, together with a full line of samples to select from, to any lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for suits or for cloaks, and we will then be able to send you exactly what you desire. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; you will get them *free* by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d Street, New York.

A Piano By Mail

You can buy an IVERS & POND Piano just as cheaply, as safely, and as satisfactorily of us by mail as in person at our warerooms. How? Write and we'll tell you.

We send our pianos on trial at our expense to any part of the United States where they are not sold by a local dealer. Send us a postal card and receive FREE our CATALOGUE and prices for cash and on EASY PAYMENTS.

If you want a Piano, a postal card may save you $75 to $100. Send it to-day.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,
121 Boylston Street, Boston.

MINERVA METAL DOLL HEADS
Combine Durability of Metal with Beauty of Bisque **and do not break.** Ill'd Catalogue mailed free by A. VISCHER & CO., Dep't L
11 Warren St., New York. **Ask your dealer.**

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Marshal Halstead writes from Birmingham, June 25, 1900:

The British Boot and Shoe Trades Journal, in a recent number, said editorially:

"We felt at one time that the importation of a few American-made boots and shoes was a good thing, and calculated to stimulate our manufacturers to greater efforts and cause them to make the place rather warm for all intending invaders; but the position is almost analogous to that of the Australian farmer who, thinking that a few rabbits would improve the rural aspect of the farm, imported some. The few soon became many, and the agricultural prosperity of the colonies is now seriously threatened by the thriving rodent. In like manner is the trade threatened by the importation of those few first samples, and mainly because of the indifference with which the importation has been regarded by our own manufacturers."

In another department of the same issue of this publication, the "bagman," or as we should say, the "drummer," is credited with this opinion:

"In looking backward, one feels that the spring season has been especially noteworthy in respect to one particular item, viz., every commercial traveler representing a British house has felt American competition to be a real, live fact, and far from being the bogy that it was said to be some time back. Slowly the various American houses have advanced and spread themselves around, adapting themselves to the wants of each particular market with a cleverness which will always make them formidable competitors. They are thousands of miles away, and home manufacturers are on the spot, and yet, in spite of all disadvantages, they have increased their trade and to some extent established themselves."

The effort to sell American shoes in this country has certainly had a very marked effect on the style of shoe worn, and tho they have not gone to quite the extreme, the shoes exhibited in the shoe-shop windows in Great Britain to-day are of the pointed type worn in the United States a few years ago. It is also a singular development of this international dealing that the shoes sold in the United States to-day are broader-soled and broader-toed than anything worn in England, and this must be due to the creation of a market for the broad shoe in the United States at the time the demand for the same type fell off in Great Britain, owing, no doubt, to the early efforts in Great Britain of the United States manufacturers to sell the kind of shoe then worn in the United States. The splendid finish of the American shoe and its flexible leather won a way for the shoe, carrying with them the pointed toe under the mistaken impression that it also had a share in the new foot-comfort.

The many American shoe salesmen with whom I have acquaintance report very great progress in this market and find that they are now sought, where formerly they had to plead for an opening chance. One salesman, who was in Birmingham lately, told me that his books for the year recorded the sale of $300,000 worth of shoes in Great Britain alone, and stated that his books would not show all the sales he had made here, because there were so many of his customers who could not be persuaded that they could not buy better by buying from the home house direct.

These figures, it should be noted, represent the sales of one concern, and there are, I understand, at least twenty other shoe houses represented in England.

One New England shoe manufacturer has established a retail store in London, where he sells his goods, has shining-parlor, etc., and this establishment has already proved so profitable he is opening another one in a different section of the city and contemplates an extension throughout the provinces.

Large manufacturers have found it to their advantage in the United States to establish their own retail stores throughout the cities of the country, and this is much more important here, as the average English shopkeeper gives such long credits and has so much of his money represented on his books that he can not keep an extensive

For Nervous Women,
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."

B.T. Babbitts Best Soap

Soap of Quality

Real, solid, long-lasting, economical excellence
There isn't, and can't be, better soap, and its users don't believe there's any nearly as good
No premiums, and no catch-penny schemes
The soap for folks who want their money's worth of soap

Made by B.T. Babbitt, New York

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Infant's 95c. Dress

Nainsook, round yoke of tucks with insertion in center, finished with ruffle of neat embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed to correspond, skirt with plain deep hem. Sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. By mail 5 cents extra.

The only important house in the United States *exclusively devoted to outfitting children from infancy to maturity.* For many consequent advantages to mail-order customers see catalogue with more than 1,000 illustrations.

Send four cents for postage.

60-62 West 23d Street, New York.

WELL LATHERED IS HALF SHAVED.

Royal Lather Brush

Never Twists nor Curls. Always a Brush-Never a Mop. Fits the Face.

Only brush made with which you can **Rub in the Lather** *by opening half way* and making a short elastic brush which greatly increases its penetrating, softening effect.

Makes shaving easy. If shaved by a barber have him rub your face with a Royal instead of his fingers. You will enjoy it. Don't expect the razor to do it all—it can't.

Fine French Bristles never shed. Aluminum Ferrule. Never tarnish Guaranteed. At your dealers or postpaid, 50c. Returnable if not satisfactory
C. H. THOMPSON MFG. CO.,
Troy, New York.

Half Open. Closed.

KLIPS Sample and Circulars 10c. H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

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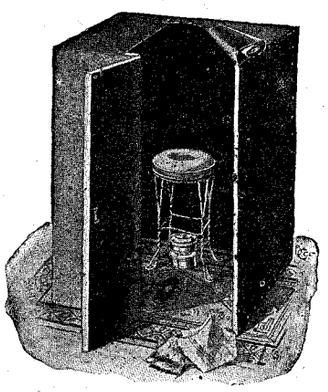

PRICES $5 TO $12, EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PREPAID.

Racine Cabinet For Turkish Baths

THE RACINE CABINET is a strong double-walled room, rubber-coated inside and outside and fitted with a door. When ready for use, the walls are rigid, yet by merely tipping the cabinet you fold it in a second into a 6-inch space.

A patent alcohol stove heats the cabinet to 150 degrees in three minutes. For a vapor bath, pour a pint of water into the vaporizer. For medicated baths, put the proper drugs in the water. We send 35 formulas with the cabinet.

The Racine cabinet places in your home all the benefits of the best Turkish bath rooms. Not an essential feature is lacking. You save breathing hot air, save the risk of exposure afterward, save time and expense. The cost is but 3 cents per bath.

For the cure of rheumatism, kidney and blood diseases, no other treatment can approach it. The hot-air bath forces the impurities that cause the disease out from five million pores at once. In all sanitariums the Turkish bath is the most important treatment. All who value cleanliness, complexion and health will eventually own one of these cabinets. The quieting, refreshing, invigorating effects of the bath are the pleasantest sensations possible. One bath will always stop a cold.

The Racine Cabinet is guaranteed to be the best one on the market. Not in any way similar to the worthless affairs now advertised for this purpose. We sell on approval, to be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. Sold direct to users at from $5 to $12, express or freight prepaid; alcohol stove, vaporizer and face steaming attachment included. Send today for handsome illustrated catalogue, and order from that.

RACINE BATH CABINET CO.,
BOX X, RACINE, WIS.

Northrop's Stamped Steel Ceiling

received the only medal awarded at the Paris Exposition for.....

Metal Ceilings

Send for Catalogue. Several new patterns especially for halls, dining-rooms, etc., of residences.

H. S. NORTHROP
52 Cherry St., New York.

stock. The result is that, while in the average shoe-store in the United States one has the chance of selecting from a stock with five widths and half sizes in lengths—seven widths in some establishments—in the average shoe-shop here only three widths are kept and no half sizes in lengths; and inability to fit individuals out of a three-width stock assists the shopkeeper in his endeavor to persuade the customer to have shoes "made to order," despite all the chances of misfits which that means. Low-priced cash dealings, one price to all, confirmed by plainly marked figures, are features of business just as acceptable to the buyers here as at home. The general public would prefer to be purchasers in competition instead of patient, long-suffering customers, if they were given the opportunity.

PERSONALS.

King Humbert Was Bored.—He was a man without any literary tastes, who seldom or never read any books, and took absolutely no part in the intellectual movement of modern Italy. Neither had he any taste for the drama. It was said of him that he never entered the theater in his life; but this is an exaggeration, for upon ceremonial occasions he has entered the royal box. One of these rare visits was made recently, when the production of Signor Verdi's "Falstaff" was made the occasion of a national demonstration. The king was present in the royal box, and the performance from the beginning was an immense success. When the second act was over, the king said: "There is now no doubt as to the success of the piece; let us send for Signor Verdi" (an act of homage which was usually paid to the successful author only at the end of the play). Verdi was duly sent for, and when he appeared in the royal box the unprecedented honor of a summons before the close of the performance was enthusiastically applauded as testifying to the honor in which the king held the composer. The approval which signalized the summons to the royal box was considerably abated when the curtain rose for the third act and it was discovered that the king had left the theater. He had anticipated the call to the author simply in order to escape from a performance which bored him.—*The Review of Reviews.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

October 1.—Messages from Minister Conger confirm the degradation of Prince Tuan and the appointment of a Chinese commission to make peace terms with the powers.

Reports say that the British gunboat *Robin* has shelled the village of Luk Lao on the West River.

The German minister, Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, has arrived at Tien-Tsin.

October 2.—A German expedition kills many Boxers and destroys a number of Chinese villages south of Peking.

Li Hung Chang has decided not to go to Peking, but will open negotiations with the Russian minister at Tien-Tsin.

October 3.—According to a report from Taku,

Pears'

What a luxury Pears' soap is!

It is the cheapest and best toilet soap in all the world.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.

MACBETH'S "pearl top" and "pearl glass" lamp-chimneys are carefully made of clear tough glass; they fit, and get the utmost light from the lamp, and they last until some accident breaks them.

"Pearl top" and "pearl glass" are trade-marks. Look out for them and you needn't be an expert.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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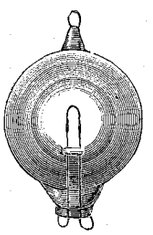
WITHOUT MACHINERY

THIRD EDITION

Price, 10 Cents (Postpaid.)



A little book, but it contains explicit instructions which TEACH YOU HOW to make a powerful Chemical Battery Installation at a very little outlay, so that you can have BRILLIANT electric lights in your residences for all purposes WITHOUT MACHINERY.

The book is thorough in few words and illustrated with practical diagrams, formula, etc., being written understandingly for everybody.

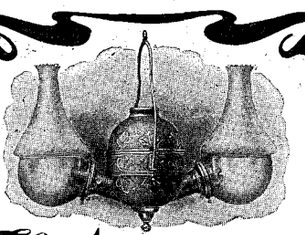
It Teaches Electricity in Plain Language.

A New York minister states that he is about to lecture on electricity through knowledge obtained from this book.

A reader (a U. S. Army engineer) writes that this book TAUGHT HIM more about ELECTRICITY than his entire library of electrical books.

Decorate your children's XMAS TREES with small electric lights at little expense. The writer of "Electric Light Home" has received SEVEN AWARDS for his many inventions. Address

JAS. H. MASON,
170-2 West Broadway, Dept. 7, NEW YORK CITY.



"The LIGHT that NEVER FAILS"

is a phrase which was suggested to us from the contents of the hundreds of letters received in praise of

THE ANGLE LAMP

And it seems to sum up the whole question of illumination. Until you have used this remarkable lamp you can never understand how radically different it is from all others, but we can give you a bare idea by saying that while more brilliant than gas or electricity it gives no more heat and burns but eighteen cents' worth of oil a month. Furthermore, it never smokes, smells or gets out of order, requires almost no care, and throws all the light directly downward because of its great feature.

"NO-UNDER-SHADOW"

Thousands in use in homes, stores offices, churches, halls, factories, etc. Send for Catalogue W, showing all styles from $1.80 up.

THE ANGLE LAMP CO., 76 Park Place, New York.

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the seizure of Shan-Hai-Kwan was effected by the British.

An attack on Pao-Ting-Fu is being prepared by the allied troops.

October 4.—The withdrawing of the American troops is in progress.

It is reported that the imperial court has already been removed to Si-Ngan-Fu.

The Empress-Dowager has ordered that elaborate funeral honors be paid to Baron von Ketteler.

October 5.—Li Hung Chang, after an interview with M. de Giers, the Russian minister at Tien-Tsin, decides to go to Peking, accompanied by a Russian admiral and escort.

October 6.—The Russians have evacuated the Summer Palace at Peking, and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from China has begun.

Li Hung Chang has ordered the release and safe escort to Peking of the Belgian engineers and missionaries who have been hemmed in at Pao-Ting-Fu for several weeks.

October 7.—Li Hung Chang has started on his journey from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

SOUTH AFRICA.

October 3.—Lord Roberts reports the loss of a convoy; 12 out of 60 men escaped; a Boer leader surrendered to General Paget.

October 6.—The reported presence of General De Wet in the southern part of the Orange Free State has caused much excitement; Lord Roberts reports that 16,000 Boers are prisoners and that the number is increasing.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 1.—Of 132 members of Parliament chosen in Great Britain, the Conservatives elected 93; the Unionists, 8; the Liberals 13; the Nationalists, 8.

October 2.—The second day's polling in the British elections results favorably to the Conservatives; Arthur Balfour was reelected.

The Peruvian cabinet resigns.

Prince Albert of Belgium and the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria are married at Munich.

It is announced that Melbourne will be the capital of confederated Australia.

The corner-stone for the new bridge over the St. Lawrence is laid at Quebec.

Philippines: General MacArthur reports the death of Second Lieutenant Max Wagner, killed between Paris and Santa Barbara, Island of Panay.

October 4.—The day's polling throughout Great Britain continues to show Conservative gains.

A Caracas, Venezuela, despatch says that all war taxes on importations from foreign countries have been abrogated.

October 5.—The day's polling in England results so far in 23 seats for the Conservatives, and 15 seats for the Labor candidates and Nationalists.

There were 20,000 spectators at the 48 productions of the Passion Play at Over-Ammergau. The admission receipts totaled 1,200,000 marks; and the villagers received from the visitors about 4,000,000 marks (mark = 24 cents).

The Italian Government sends to Washington a protest against "excessive liberty" accorded to Anarchists in the United States.

October 6.—Marked agricultural prosperity is reported throughout the cane and sugar districts of Cuba; within three days 1,860 Spanish immigrants arrived at Havana.

October 7.—*Philippines:* Mabini, founder of the so-called Filipino Government, has been released from imprisonment in Manila by the Americans; insurgents are concentrating in Northern Luzon.

Another case of bubonic plague, in a hitherto free district, is reported in Glasgow.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN:

October 1.—Senator Lodge, in a speech in Philadelphia, says the real paramount issue is that of ordered liberty.

The Prohibitionists of Rhode Island name their Presidential electors.

WANTED—Active, educated men to represent us in Eastern, Middle and Southern States. Weekly salary or fixed guarantee. In replying give age and reference. DODD, MEAD & CO., New York City.

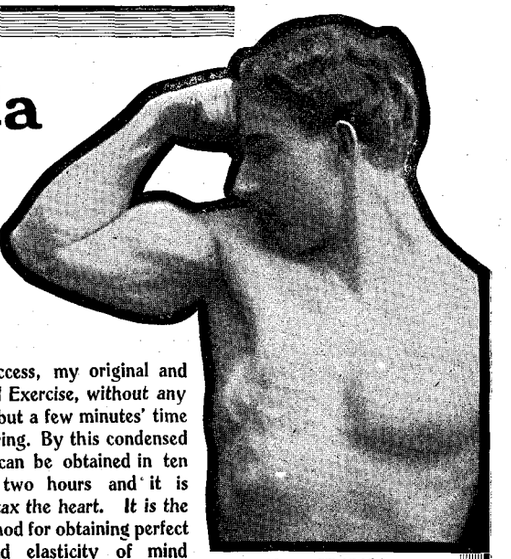
...THE...

Swoboda System

of PHYSIOLOGICAL EXERCISE

Restores the Health,

Strengthens the Heart.



ALOIS P. SWOBODA,
Originator and Sole Instructor.

I teach by mail with perfect success, my original and scientific method of Physiological Exercise, without any apparatus whatever and requiring but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring. By this condensed system more exercise and benefit can be obtained in ten minutes than by any other in two hours and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. It is the only natural, easy and speedy method for obtaining perfect health, physical development and elasticity of mind and body.

PERFECT HEALTH means an absolute freedom from those ailments which a well informed mind knows are directly or indirectly due to a lack of properly arranged exercise.

ABSOLUTELY CURES CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND REVITALIZES THE WHOLE BODY.

A Strong Endorsement from Mr. J. L. Jones, Vice-President and Secretary, Jones Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24, 1900.

Mr. Alois P. Swoboda, Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Swoboda:—As I have had numerous requests by mail from different sections of the country to give my ideas of your system of physiological exercise, I will write you this letter which if you see fit, you can have published, and which will prove I hope, an answer to all these inquiries as I am a pretty busy man.

On February 15, 1898, after years of gradual but certain decline, physically and mentally, I had a complete nervous prostration or collapse. It was impossible for me to sleep without medicine and I went without natural sleep for the period of about ten months. I tried the best physicians to be had, traveled almost constantly, being unable to remain long in one place, took hunting trips in Colorado and a seacoast trip to Northern Maine with no appreciable result. I had been constipated for sixteen or seventeen years and had to take physic constantly, never having a natural action.

I was advised by Mr. Seested, business manager of the Kansas City Star, to call on you with my physician, you will remember, I called and spent two hours with you and he advised me to take the treatment, as it could do me no harm and might do me a great deal of good. That was on October 24, 1898. At that time I felt sure I was going to lose my mind. I could not sleep without medicine, was completely unfitted for business or for anything else, and there was scarcely a function of my body that would work satisfactorily. Within thirty days after beginning your exercise treatment, my constipation had gone, and I have never taken a physic since; within sixty days I was attending to considerable business and within ninety days I was at my desk, and have grown stronger ever since, until today, I weigh more than I ever did in my life, with not a pound nor an ounce of surplus flesh.

I am in better health than I have ever been in my life. Constipation gone, nervous dyspepsia gone, the nervous prostration feeling entirely eradicated, and my ability to sleep is equal to that of any period in my life.

Trusting this letter may be instrumental in causing other sufferers to take hold of your natural, rational line of treatment and follow it to the same splendid result that the writer did, I beg to remain, Yours with sincerest gratitude.

J. LOGAN JONES.

Pupils are both sexes ranging in age from fifteen to eighty-six and all recommend the system. Since no two people are in the same physical condition individual instructions are given in each case.

***Write at once, mentioning this magazine,* for full information and convincing endorsements from many of America's leading citizens.**

ALOIS P. SWOBODA,
34-36 Washington St., Chicago.

SAVE ½ Your FUEL wasted up chimney.
BY USING **THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.**
COST $2.00 AND UP.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
33 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

IRWIN Turkish, Thermal or Vapor.
BATH CABINETS

contain all the best features of all the other cabinets with several entirely new ones making them the "only perfect Bath Cabinets."

These Cabinets place the benefits of Turkish Baths and all kinds of Medicated and Perfumed Vapor Baths within the reach of everyone in their own home at a cost of only 3 cents per bath. Will cure or relieve most any disease and break up a cold or the grip immediately.

Cabinets from $5 to $12. Catalogue sent free.
AGENTS WANTED: one sold 1,000 in four months.
IRWIN M'F'G CO., 123 Chambers St., N. Y.

Save Fuel

The most economical cooking stove is the

"Royal Blue" Wickless Oil Stove.

It burns kerosene with a pure blue flame at a cost of ½ cent an hour. Flame regulated like gas stove. Easily managed, never out of order. Cooks anything a large range can, and does it quicker and more conveniently. Boils a gallon of water in 12 minutes, or roasts a 6 lb. joint in 60. Smokeless, odorless. Costs $3.75.

Send for catalogue "B" of Blue Flame Stoves and Ranges.
HYDROCARBON BURNER CO., 197 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

For Personal Comfort,

Use the Improved Washburne Patent Cuff Holders. They cannot slip. Instantly released. By mail, 20 cents the pair. Catalogue of scarf holders and other novelties made with Washburne Fasteners, Free.

AMERICAN RING CO.,
Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

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October 2.—Perry Belmont is nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of first New York district.

The State Democratic convention of Massachusetts nominates Robert Treat Paine, Jr., for governor and adopts an anti-Administration platform.

October 3.—C. D. Proctor was elected speaker of the new legislature of Vermont.

October 4.—Governor-elect W. W. Stickney of Vermont was inaugurated.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 1.—Additions to the ranks of the coal strikers were made; the workmen insisted on recognition of the Mine-Workers' Union.

October 5.—Assurance were given that all Christian denominations will aid Bishop Potter in his movement against East Side vice in New York City.

According to State Factory Inspector Campbell (Penn.), there were 448,000 more persons employed in Pennsylvania in 1900 than in 1896.

October 3.—Galveston sends a letter of thanks to the mayor of New York City for the gifts received during the recenr storm.

The population of Arkansas, the first of the States to be enumerated, is 1,311,564. This is an increase over the population in 1890 of 183,385, or 16.25 per cent.

October 4. The families of the strikers in the coal district are suffering for want of food.

Richard Croker offers to aid Bishop Potter and the churches in the suppression of vice in New York.

October 6.—President Mitchell of the United States Mine-Workers' says that in a convention soon to be held the miners will decide whether or not to return to work.

October 7.—The population of the State of New Hampshire is 411,588. In 1890 the population was 376,530, an increase of 35,058, or 9.3 per cent.

WHEN YOU NEED MONEY

You usually need it promptly; its value is often doubled if you can get it "at once." Just so in :: :: :: :: ::

LIFE INSURANCE

Promptness in the payment of benefit when death occurs is all-important, and especial arrangements are made by

THE PRUDENTIAL

To insure all possible dispatch in the payment of claims. Usually payment is made the day proofs of death are received.

Nearly 50,000 Claims were paid during 1899.

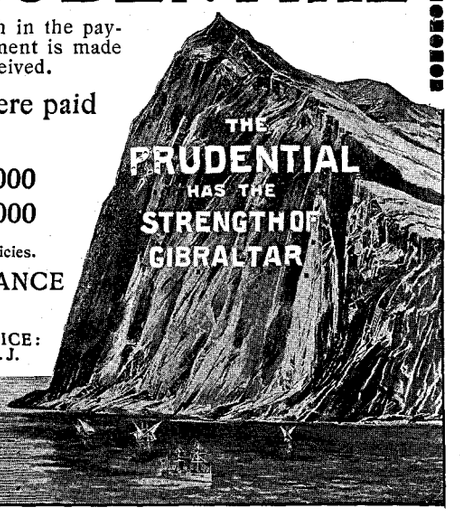
Paid to policy-holders during 1899, over $6,250,000

Total payments to policy-holders over $42,700,000

Write for particulars of Profit-Sharing Policies.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. | HOME OFFICE: Newark, N. J.



A COMMON TROUBLE

Thousands Suffer From it Without Knowing its Real Character.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame, are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicines and spring remedies; the real seat of mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspeptics often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. Nervous dyspepsia shows itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ; in some cases the heart palpitates and is irregular; in others, the kidneys are affected; in others, the bowels are troubled, with loss of flesh and appetite, with the accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. W. Sharper of No. 61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A motive of pure gratitude prompts me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years, have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. They sometimes give temporary relief until the effects of the medicine wore off. I attributed this to my sedentary habits, being a bookkeeper, with little physical exercise, but I am glad to state that the tablets have overcome all these obstacles, for I have gained in flesh, sleep better, and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but is based on actual facts."

Respectfully yours, A. W. Sharper,
61 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation, and headaches.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full-sized packages at 50 cents.

STARK TREES SUCCEED WHERE OTHERS FAIL.
Largest Nursery. Fruit Book Free. Result of 76 years' experience.
STARK BROS., Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N.Y.

ELECTRICITY RELIEVES PAIN CURES DISEASE
For reliable apparatus, correspond with
McINTOSH BATTERY & OPTICAL CO., 92-98 State St., Chicago, Ill.

CHESS.

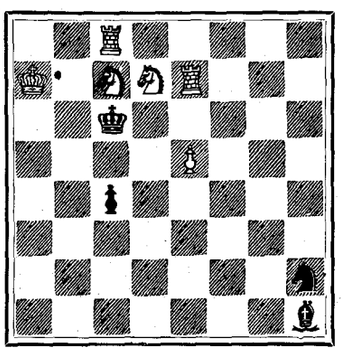
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 508.

[By KOHTZ AND KOCKELHORN.

From the Munich Tourney.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 502.

Key-move, Q—Kt 4.

No. 503.

1.	B—Kt 3 / K—K 4	2.	Kt—R 5 ch / P—B 3 (must)	3.	B x P, mate
1.	..... / Q—B sq ch	2.	Kt—K 8 ch / P—B 3 (must)	3.	B x P, mate

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1.	2. Kt—Q 7 ch	3. Q x Q, mate
Q—B 5	Any	
1.	2. Q—B 5 ch	3. Kt—Q 7 mate
Q—Q 6	K x Q (must)	
1.	2. Q—B 3 ch	3. Kt—K 4, mate
Kt—Q 6	K x Q (must)	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Barry, Boston; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; the Rev. G; Dobbs, New Orleans; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.. H. A. Slade, Mahomet, Ill.; H. Meyer, Milwaukee; H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.

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Concerning 503, many solvers failed to get the solution because they did not place the B on the right square, and the *only* square that will do the work. Every square on the diagonal, except B 4, was tried, even B x P. The fact that Kt 3 is the *only* square speaks well for the problem; and it was almost as difficult to find the answer to B—R 2, B—B 6, B x P, as to discover the remarkably fine continuate after Black's 1 Kt—Q 6.

In addition to those reported, the Rev. S. M. M. and Miss Emma C. Cram, Wilton, N. H., got 499. W. W. got 501.

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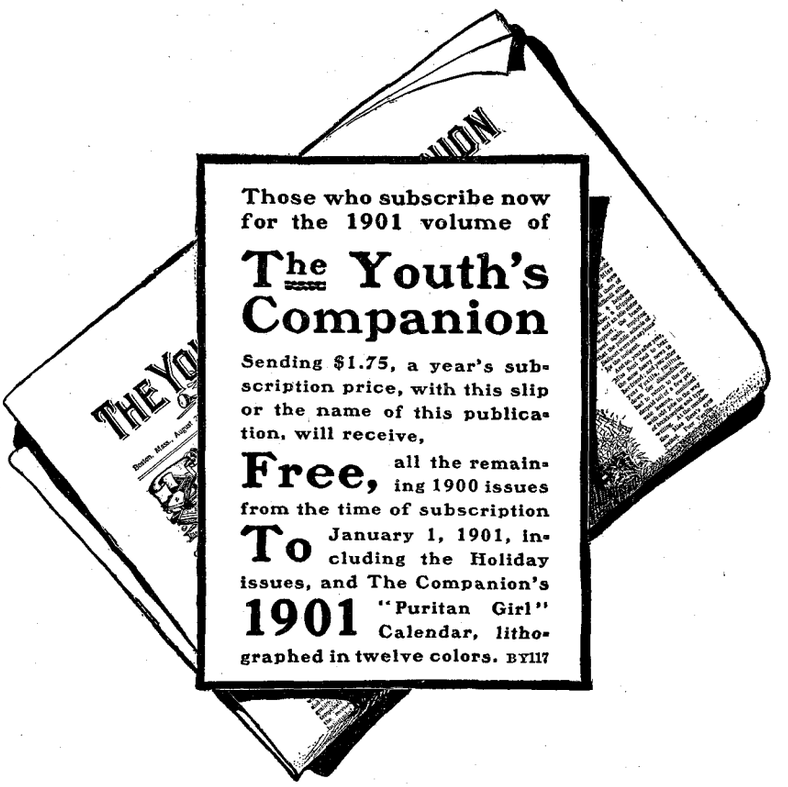
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Petroff's Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	TSCHIGORIN. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	22 Q R—Q sq (c)	Q x B P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	23 R—B 4	Q R—Q sq !
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	24 R—K sq	R—Q 5
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	25 P—B 6	R—K Kt sq
5 Kt x P	B—Q 3	26 P—K 6	P x K P (d)
6 Castles	Castles	27 R x R	Q x R
7 P—Q B 4	P—Q B 3	28 P—B 7	R—K B sq
8 Q Kt—B 3	Kt x Kt	29 R—K B sq (e)	Q—Q sq
9 P x Kt	Kt—Q 2	30 Q—K 3	P—K 4 !
10 P—B 4 (a)	Kt—B 3	31 Q x R P	Q—K 2
11 Q—B 2	P x P	32 P—K R 3	P—K Kt 3
12 Kt x P	B—K 3	33 Q—R 5	K—Kt 2
13 Kt x B (b)	Q x Kt	34 R—K sq	R x P
14 P—B 5	B—Q 4	35 R x P	R—B 8 ch
15 B—K B 4	Q—Q 2	36 K—R 2	Q—Q 3
16 P—B 4	B—K 5 !	37 P—Kt 3	R—B 7 ch
17 B—K 5	B x B	38 K—R sq (f)	Q—Q 8 ch
18 Q x B	Kt—Kt 5	39 R—K sq	Q—B 6 ch
19 Q-K Kt 3	Kt x B	40 Resigns.	
20 P x Kt	Q—Q 5 ch		
21 K—R sq	K—R sq		

Notes from The Evening Post, New York.

(a) Better to exchange Knights first.

(b) Q—K 4 is much stronger.

(c) A routine move, which, however, is here out of place, and directly jeopardizes victory. He should have played this R—K sq. Compare Black's twenty-third move.

(d) If P x B P White wins by 27 Q x R ch, K x Q; 28 P—K 7. But, strange to say, both parties overlooked that Black could simply take the R, threatening mate.

(e) Threatening Q—Kt 8.

(f) K—Kt sq, Q—Q 5; 39 Q—B 5, Q x Q; 40 R x Q, R x P, and wins easily.

A Battle Royal.

IN MEMORIAM.—VIENNA, 1873.

Ruy Lopez.

ANDERSSEN. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	ANDERSSEN. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	23 Q R-K Bsq	Q—Kt 5 ch
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	24 K—Q sq	P—R 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	25 R—R 2	P—Q B 4
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	26 Kt—B sq	P—B 5 !
5 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	27 P—R 3	Q—K 2
6 B x Kt ch	P x B	28 P—Kt 4 (f)	P—B 6
7 P-K R 3 (a)	P—K Kt 3	29 Q—R sq	Q—Kt 4
8 Kt—B 3	B—K Kt 2	30 R(Bsq)-B2	P—B 4 (g)
9 B—K 3	Q R—Kt sq	31 K P x B P	P x P
10 P—Q Kt 3	P—Q B 4 (b)	32 P—R 4	Q—Kt 3
11 Q—Q 2	P—K R 3	33 Kt x B P	B x Kt
12 P—K Kt 4	Kt—Kt sq	34 P x B	R x B P
13 Castles Q R	Kt—K 2	35 Kt—K 2	Q R—K B sq
14 Kt—K 2	Kt—B 3	36 Q—R 2	Q—B 2
15 Q—B 3 (c)	Kt—Q 5	37 R—R 3	K—R 2
16 Kt (B 3)—Kt sq	Castles (d)	38 Kt—Kt sq	B—B 3
17 Kt—Kt 3	B—K 3	39 K—K 2	R—K Kt sq
18 Kt (Kt sq)—K 2	Q—Q 2	40 K—B sq	B—K 2
19 B x Kt (e)	B P x B	41 Kt—K 2	R—R 4
20 Q—Kt 2	P—Q R 4	42 P—B 4	B x R P
21 K—Q 2	P—Q 4	43 R(B 2)-B 3	P—K 5
22 P—K B 3	Q—K 2	44 P x P	Q—Kt 3
		45 Kt—Kt 3 Resigns.	B x Kt

Notes (condensed) by Steinitz.

(a) 7.., P—Q 4 we believe better. The line of play adopted by the defense shows that the open file and two Bs are sufficient recompense for the double P.

(b) This and his next five moves are part of one plan—to place Kt at Q 5. But he had to provide vs. B—R 6, as soon as he played Kt—K 2.

(c) If 15.., P—Q B 3, still Kt—Q 5; and recover the piece if P x Kt.

(d) Black altogether neglects the old-school maxim of rapid development, and has deferred castling until obtaining possession of the adverse center with his Kt. White has, at best, a difficult and defensive game.

(e) After this exchange, which could be delayed but hardly avoided, Black has much the better game.

(f) This effects his purpose of shutting up the adverse Q. If White exchanges Pawns, he subjects himself to a still stronger attack.

(f) If he exchanges both Pawns, Black equally gains the advantage afterward by P—K B 4, or by taking possession of Q B file with R.

(g) Having practically got rid of adverse Q, Black concentrates his attack on the other wing, and by steady pressure breaks through, tho with difficulty.

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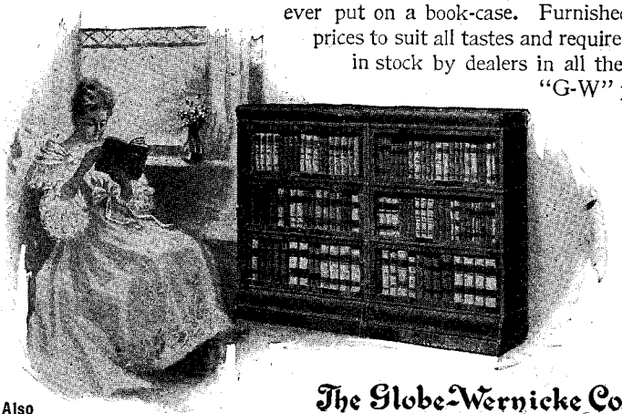

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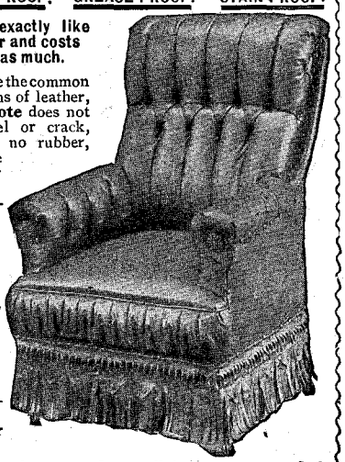

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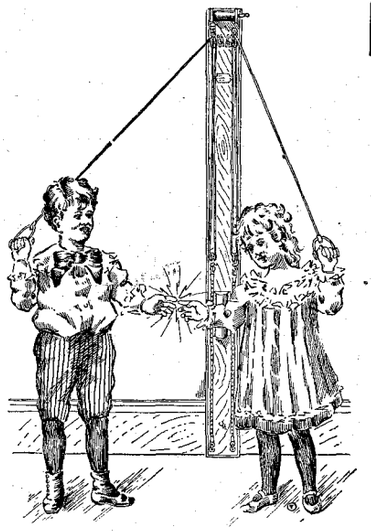

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2x2½	"	2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50
2x3	"	3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00
2½x2½	"	4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50
2½x3	"	4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00

larger sizes at proportionate prices.

Napkins.

Breakfast size.....		$1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50
Dinner	"	2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00

Table linen by the yard 75c. to $2.50.

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A physician in Spotswood, N. J., writes: "Mr. B—— called on me a few days ago and left with me a sample bottle of Tartarlithine, which I gave to a patient with an obstinate case of chronic rheumatism. As soon as the Tartarlithine was used, the patient sent for more of the remedy, stating that it had acted splendidly. The same patient had taken every preparation and combination conceivable. I would be glad if you would send a couple of bottles for this patient and for another in similar trouble. Yours, &c., J. G. D.

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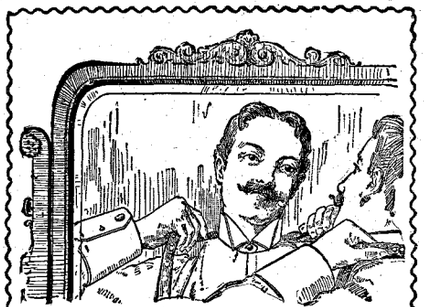
25c. per Bottle



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